FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Soviet Union

14 Jul 87 FBIS-SOV-87-134 i

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Soviet-U.S. Talks on 'Halting' Nuclear Tests Resume AA 1
Ponomarev Urges NATO To Remove 'Obstacles' AA 1
Warsaw Pact, NATO Arms Reduction Delegations Meet AA 2
Yuriy Kashlev on Warsaw Pact Disarmament Plans AA 2
[Vienna DIE PRESSE 2 Jul]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Cites Polish-Romanian Communique BB 1
[11 Jul]
Medvedev Meets With Diplomatic Officials BB 2
Delegations Meet at CEMA Agricultural Conference BB 2

WORLDWIDE ISSUES

'International Situation: Questions & Answers' CC 1
[Pravdin, Losev, Andrianov, Pasko, Surguchev, Dororin]
Primakov on 'New Philosophy' in Foreign Policy CC 5
[PRAVDA 9 Jul]
PRAVDA Cites Gorbachev Message to Film Festival CC 10
[7 Jul]

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Commentaries Discuss Oliver North Testimony A 1
Yakubov Commentary A 1
Vasilev Dispatch [PRAVDA 10 Jul] A 1
Podolnaya Commentary A 3
Aeroflot Office Incident Called 'Naive Joke' A 3
Expansion of VOA Transmitter Network Deplored A 4
Canadians Expelled for Importing Hostile Literature A 5

CHINA

Deng Xiaoping on Upcoming CPC Congress Agenda B 1
PRC Daily Argues Need for Political Reform B 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 3 Jul]
Zhao Discusses Upcoming CPC Ideology Conference B 2
[PRAVDA 12 Jul]
PRC Program To Cut Administrative Costs B 2
[IZVESTIYA 7 Jul]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Dobrynin Concludes Official Visit to MPR C 1
Addresses Reception in Ulaanbaatar C 1
Attends Military Parade [PRAVDA 12 Jul] C 1
Delegation Returns From MPR [PRAVDA 13 Jul] C 2
Nakasone Takes 'Unfavorable' Stand on Missiles [Biryukov] C 2
Osaka Prefecture Governor Arrives in Khabarovsk C 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Vietnamese Leaders Send Messages of Thanks D 1
Vo Chi Cong Message [PRAVDA 4 Jul] D 1
Pham Hung Message [PRAVDA 4 Jul] D 1
USSR, Philippines Exchange Nation Day Greetings [IZVESTIYA 25 Jun] D 2
CPSU Greets Burmese Socialists On Anniversary [PRAVDA 4 Jul] D 2

NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA

Antipov, Consular Delegation Visit Israel E 1
Vasilyev Comments on Israeli Role in Irangate E 1
Relations Affirmed on Algerian Anniversary E 2
Delegation Attends Festivities E 2
Congratulatory Message Sent [PRAVDA 5 Jul] E 2
Ties Stressed at Moscow Meeting [PRAVDA 4 Jul] E 3
Najibullah Addresses Assembly of Nomadic Tribes E 3
Ambassador to YAR Reassigned, Replaced [PRAVDA 28 Jun] E 4
PLO's Faruq Qaddumi Interviewed During Visit E 5

EAST EUROPE

Biryukova, CPSU Delegation To Visit Bulgaria G 1
Delegation Departs G 1
Arrives in Sofia G 1
Bespalov in Bulgaria To Discuss Cooperation G 1
Meets With Atanasov [IZVESTIYA 10 Jul] G 1
Meets With Zhivkov [IZVESTIYA 12 Jul] G 1
Gerle, Czechoslovak Delegation Visit Moscow G 2
Arrival Noted [CTK] G 2
Nuclear Energy Discussed [Prague] G 2
Talks Conclude [CTK] G 2
SFRY's Krunic Replies to Gorbachev Cable G 2

WEST EUROPE

Further Reportage on Ryzhkov's Visit to Austria H 1
Opening Session Reported [PRAVDA 9 Jul] H 1
PRAVDA Carries Vranitzky's Dinner Speech [9 Jul] H 3
Cooperation Agreements Reported [PRAVDA 9 Jul] H 6
Visits Austrian Parliament H 8
Meets With Business Officials H 8

Further Reportage on Weizsaecker's Visit H 9
Moscow TV Carries Youth Meeting H 9
Levin Reviews Weizsaecker Visit H 12
Kiev Reportedly Issues Invitation to Pope [Vatican] H 13
Cardinal Sin Making 'Unofficial' Visit to Moscow [AFP] H 14
Presidium Names New Ambassador to Turkey [PRAVDA 10 Jul] H 14

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Further on Mexican Congressional Delegation's Visit I 1
Meets With Gromyko [IZVESTIYA 5 Jul] I 1
Leaves Leningrad for Moscow I 3
Holds News Conference I 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL

Supreme Soviet Decree on Grishin's Resignation R 1
Further on Former Ukraine Chairman, Replacement [IZVESTIYA 12 Jul] R 1
Yeltsin To Chair Moscow Soviet 'Party Group' [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 2 Jul] R 2
Kherson Obkom Replaces First Secretary [PRAVDA UKRAINY 24 Jun] R 2
Council Appoints New Deputy Education Minister [SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR: OTDEL PERVYY No 26] R 3
NOVOYE VREMYA Cites Kuznetsov on Immigration R 3
PRAVDA Reviews Gorbachev Three-Volume Anthology [7 Jul] R 4
Dobrynin Addresses Academy Graduation [PRAVDA 30 Jun] R 11
Ligachev, Razumovskiy Speak at Sobriety Conference [PRAVDA 11 Jun] R 14
Ligachev, Yakovlev Honor Purge Victim Charents [IZVESTIYA 30 Jun] R 15
Shevardnadze, Yakovlev Attend Kremlin Reception R 16
Gromyko Presents Awards to Kolbin, Pugo, Others [PRAVDA 1 Jul] R 17
Demichev Presents Awards in Kremlin 10 July [PRAVDA 12 Jul] R 18
Bobovikov Receives Red Banner [PRAVDA 12 Jul] R 18

ECONOMIC

Democracy in Management of Economy Examined [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA 18 Jun] S 1

AGRICULTURAL

CSA Report Issued on Livestock Production T 1
'Alarming' Situation Taking Shape in Hay Procurement T 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 24 Jun]

SCIENTIFIC

USSR-Syrian Cosmonauts Complete Flight Preparations U 1

SOVIET - U.S. TALKS ON 'HALTING' NUCLEAR TESTS RESUME

LD131103 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Geneva July 13 TASS -- Soviet-U.S. talks on terminating nuclear tests resumed here today.

The Soviet delegation is led by Chairman of the State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy Andranik Petrosyants.

PONOMAREV URGES NATO TO REMOVE 'OBSTACLES'

LD131622 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- TASS political observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Twenty five years ago the World Congress for Universal Disarmament and Peace that ended in Moscow on July 14, 1962 sent a message to peoples of the world which expressed confidence that disarmament was both vitally needed and possible.

Participants in the congress urged governments of all the nuclear powers to reach agreement without delay on the termination of nuclear weapons tests and to conclude a treaty on the banning forever of all those tests in all the spheres.

The Soviet Union has invariably strived for this goal, because it realizes that a universal nuclear test ban could serve as a major step forward on the way to the curbing of the arms race and to general disarmament. Guided by these considerations, a group of socialist countries put forward for the consideration of the disarmament conference last month in Geneva the draft document "Main Provisions of a Treaty on General and Complete Nuclear Weapons Test Ban".

It provides for a settlement of a number of problems, such as the implementation of control and verification measures. Today, when the new Soviet proposals are opening up real prospects of a radical reduction of nuclear armaments, the problem of a general and complete nuclear weapons test ban is getting especially topical. It is worth recalling that on January 15, 1986, the Soviet Union published a broad program of ensuring security through disarmament. It deals with a stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons till their complete elimination everywhere by the end of the current century, as well as with the elimination of other mass destruction weapons.

The Soviet Union has pledged never to be the first to use nuclear weapons. For a year and a half the USSR refrained from staging any nuclear explosions. By these and other actions it demonstrated flexibility and readiness to get the disarmament problem out of an impasse.

A problem of the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles in Europe is being considered at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. If NATO removes the obstacles put up by it, an agreement on this issue would be the first effective step on the way to the elimination of nuclear weapons.

The appeal made from the rostrum of the world Congress for General Disarmament and Peace continues to be topical today, because the arms race is intensifying tension and mistrust in interstate relations. This, in its turn, speeds up the arms race. These two factors form a vicious circle. The Soviet Union is demonstrating by concrete actions how it is possible to get out of this circle through consolidating peace and confidence among nations.

WARSAW PACT, NATO ARMS REDUCTION DELEGATIONS MEET

LD131944 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Vienna July 13 TASS -- A scheduled meeting was held here today within the framework of consultations between representatives of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member-states discussing efforts to work out the mandate of future talks on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

YURIY KASHLEV ON WARSAW PACT DISARMAMENT PLANS

AU061630 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 2 Jul 87 p 2

[Undated interview with Soviet CSCE chief delegate Yuriy Kashlev by DIE PRESSE reporter Burkhard Bischof in Vienna]

[Text] DIE PRESSE: The working paper you presented says that the East still deems the second phase of the Stockholm conference to be the best forum for future conventional disarmament talks. NATO, however, does want to negotiate conventional disarmament within the framework of CSCE but at an "autonomous" forum of the 23 alliance members. Is there still room for compromise?

Kashlev: Yes, there is still room. To date we have received no detailed answer about what the term "autonomous" really means. NATO wants the talks of the 23 to be independent with regard to the "subject, participants, and procedural rules;" the question is now how far this independence should go: Does NATO want to exclude the neutral and nonaligned countries from future negotiations altogether, or does it consider their participation to be possible in any form? For example, by convening plenary sessions of the 35 CSCE states to which the group of the 23 alliance members report. This would be acceptable, because in this way a link with the other 12 states would be established.

At any rate, the word "autonomous" is dangerous. Not only has the U.S. delegation during its preliminary talks declared that the 12 non-alliance members should not take part in future negotiations, but it is also against their territories' being taken into consideration in the talks. This means that the United States does not want negotiations in which conventional disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals is discussed, but only disarmament measures in part of Europe. This is not acceptable for us.

DIE PRESSE: According to NATO, the participation of the neutral and nonaligned countries might make future conventional disarmament talks more difficult. Don't you see any danger of a small neutral country blocking the progress of negotiations?

Kashlev: No. We have suggested that, in the first disarmament phase, neutral and nonaligned countries would not have to reduce their armed forces. But we still favor their participation from the beginning, so that they are informed of what is going on between the blocs, because the decisions of the 23 also affect their security. [paragraph continues]

And I do not believe that, for instance, Malta, or Cyprus, or Yugoslavia would cause problems for the 23 bloc members -- on the contrary, we believe in the positive, mediating role the neutral and nonaligned countries could play. As matter of fact, small countries like Luxembourg also take part in the negotiations, while a large country like Yogoslavia with much stronger armed forces and a much larger territory should apparently be excluded according to the will of the United States. This is simply not logical for us.

DIE PRESSE: Another difficult problem for future negotiations has turned out to be the Warsaw Pact's wish to include tactical nuclear weapons in future talks. The Western side has so far rejected this, but seems to show a certain readiness for talks about dual capable systems, that is, systems that can be used for both conventional and nuclear weapons. Is this acceptable for the Warsaw Pact?

Kashlev: We insist on the inclusion of actical weapons because, according to our military experts, from a numerical point of view they are among the most important weapons sytems in the arsenals of the armed forces. Minimizing their danger, we call these weapons "tactical" weapons, although they have the explosive power of a Hiroshima bomb. Not only the Soviet Union and the United States possess such weapons, but also France and Great Britain. The arsenals of many NATO and Warsaw Pact states include dual capable systems. The NATO countries, for example, have about 2,000 artillery systems which can also carry nuclear warheads.

These tactical nuclear weapons have hitherto not been discussed at any of the current disarmament forums. But if one talks about Europe's "denuclearization," these weapons must be included. Some delegations, however, such as the French, categorically reject their inclusion. Maybe we can find a way to take the dual capable system into account in the talks.

But these systems alone do not cover the problem because there are also "pure" tachtical nuclear weapons. We want to discuss these two types. This issue is likely to become the major problem in future negotiations.

DIE PRESSE: On what other issues besides tactical weapons should future conventional disarmament talks primarily concentrate?

Another subject of discussion would have to be the issue of tactical offensive air forces. Both the Warsaw Pact and NATO have consented to make one of the goals of future negotiations the elimination of the danger of a surprise attack. Moreover, the West speaks of talks on conventional stability. And it is precisely the offensive air forces that are an extremely destabilizing element. Today nearly every war starts with air raids. Now the West contends that the air forces should be left aside because this is too complicated. It is indeed complicated but we are of the opinion that the most dangerous weapons systems -- that is tactical nuclear weapons and attack air forces -- must be included in stability talks.

Our negotiating concept provides for substantial reductions that lead to more stability as well as the elimination of asymmetries. The West claims that the goal of the negotiations is more stability by eliminating asymmetries, but not necessarily through reductions. This means that the philosophical approaches are different.

DIE PRESSE: Do you have any preference about where future negotiations should be held?

The socialist states have not discussed the matter yet. Austria offers Vienna as a venue and we are not against it. But this must be officially discussed.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITES POLISH-ROMANIAN COMMUNIQUE

PM131353 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jul 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Factor of the Preservation of Peace"]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Jul -- The main task now is to preserve peace on the planet and shift to specific steps in the disarmament sphere, W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State, and N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and Romanian president have stressed. This is mentioned in the Polish-Romanian communique on the results of the Romanian leader's friendly working visit to Poland published today.

The communique confirmed the important significance and topicality of the proposals contained in the documents of the Berlin conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee, and also the necessity for full implementation of the jointly agreed measures to put them into practice.

Stressing the significance of the Soviet program to eliminate nuclear arms and of other intiatives from the socialist states, the sides indicated that these countries' peace-loving initiatives within the framework of the comprehensive disarmament program, as also the document's proposals on military doctrines, aim both to remove from the peoples' lives the threat of the outbreak of nuclear conflict and of any other war, and to strengthen universal security.

The two countries' leaders emphasized the role and significance of the Warsaw Pact as the main factor in preserving and strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the entire world, and in developing and deepening cooperation with all socialist states and with the forces of progress in the interests of peace and universal security. They advocated the urgent conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on eliminating all U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles in Europe, an agreement which would open the way to completely ridding the continent of nuclear weapons.

The sides pointed to the significance and topicality of the proposal to considerably reduce conventional armed forces and armaments and correspondingly reduce military expenditure, stressing that the Warsaw Pact states regard the process of lessening military confrontation in Europe as one which is both continuous and ensures at each stage equilibrium at the lowest level.

Poland and Romania's specific actions with the aim of moving on as quickly as possible to practical steps in the disarmament sphere are given a positive assessment. Mutual support is expressed for the Polish proposal to reduce armaments and build confidence in central Europe and for the Romanian and Bulgarian initiative of transforming the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

W. Jaruselski and N. Ceausescu advocated the steady development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the CEMA countries and the full implementation of the decisions adopted at the CEMA countries' June 1984 economic summit and of the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000.

MEDVEDEV MEETS WITH DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS

LD101923 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Text] Today Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with the leaders of the diplomatic missions of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, GDR, Cambodia, DPRK, the Republic of Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia. The representatives of the fraternal countries were informed about the results of the CPSU Central Committee June 1987 plenum, and the 7th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation, work which is underway in the Soviet Union on the fundamental restructuring of economic management.

Topical questions of improving cooperation between the Soviet Union and the socialist countries were also touched upon. The meeting took place in warm and friendly atmosphere.

DELEGATIONS MEET AT CEMA AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

LD230839 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Krasnodar June 23 TASS -- The heads of agricultural institutions in the countries grouped in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) opened a working meeting in the city of Krasnodar in the south of the Russian Federation today.

The attending delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, The German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union will coordinate the activities of scientific organizations to solve complex problems in the field of biotechnology and breeding.

This is the first CMEA meeting of this kind.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD102018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 10 Jul 87

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program, presented by all-union radio foreign policy commentator Sergey Pravdin with international affairs journalists Sergey Losev, Boris Andrianov, Vladimir Pasko, Igor Surguchev, and Anatoliy Doronin]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Pravdin] One of the planet's current hot spots is the Persian Gulf. Many of our listeners ask us to talk about the situation in that region. They include Comrades Vasilyev from Kazan, Marchenko and Levin from Moscow, Mamedov from Ashkhabad, Tregubov from the village of Potapovka, Gomel Oblast, and others. I shall pass on your questions, esteemed comrades, to our guest today, TASS director general Sergey Andreyevich Losev. Go ahead, please:

[Losev] The entire world is now alarmed at the threat of a military conflict in the Persian Gulf. The USSR gave a timely warning that the senseless Iran-Iraq war, which is now in its 7th year, would be used by the imperialist powers as a pretext for armed interference in the affairs of the region. These warnings are unfortunately coming true. At a White House briefing on 30 June U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, CIA Director Webster, Secretary of State Shultz, National Security Adviser Carlucci, and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral Crowe, confirmed the intention of the Reagan administraion to step up the U.S. military interference in the Persian Gulf. The White House has already announced plans to begin using the U.S. Navy in July to escort Kuwaiti oil tankers carrying the U.S. flag. The Pentagon is threatening to make a preemptive attack on Iran if U.S. escort vessels are subjected to attack by the Iranian Air Force or by missiles. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, as soon as the battleship Missouri arrives in the Arabian Sea detailed maps of Iranian territory will be entered into the memory of the ship's computer for the guidance systems of the Tomahawk cruise missiles deployed on the battleship.

The scale of the concentration of U.S. naval vessels looks more like preparations for military operations against Iran than measures to convoy Kuwaiti tankers. The U.S. naval strike group in the waters of the Gulf already includes three cruisers and several destroyers and frigates. A U.S. naval group headed by the aircraft carriers Saratoga and Constellation is cruising in the direct proximity of the Persian Gulf.

Official U.S. propaganda is trying to convince the public that it is simply a question of defending freedom of navigation. But this version is not even believed by U.S. Congressmen. It is no coincidence that on 30 June the Senate Foreign Relations Committee adopted a special bill preventing the United States from being drawn into military operations in the Persian Gulf. It states that, notwithstanding the long-running military actions between Iran and Iraq, the United States should not enter into any official or unofficial agreement with any country of the Persian Gulf by which ships belonging to that country would be registered under the U.S. flag.

[Pravdin] In that case, what is the real reason for the growing U.S. interference?

[Losev] The U.S. Administration would like to make use of the present alarming situation in the region of the Persian Gulf to implement its long-held plans for establishing its military and political hegemony in that strategically important region of the globe, which Washington tries to present as a sphere of U.S. vital interests. The most aggressive elements in the U.S. leadership have chosen the Persian Gulf region as a testing ground to try out the policy of state terrorism and neoglobalism which the Reagan administration, from the moment it came to power, has been trying to use the defeat the national liberation movement, to overthrow regimes not to Washington's liking, and to promote U.S. interests at the expense of the USSR's interests in the Third World.

Under cover of the talk about preserving freedom of navigation, the United States is striving to expand and consolidate its military presence in the Persian Gulf and to obtain permanent military bases in Arab countries adjacent to the Gulf -- in Oman and Bahrain in particular. The Pentagon is seeking a sharp increase in the number of U.S. military advisors in Saudi Arabia which now amount to 3,000 people. As the U.S. PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE reports, the United States is trying to provoke Iran into military actions in order to convince the Arabs to allow a permanent U.S. military presence in that region.

[Pravdin] Pentagon chief Weinberger and White House head of staff Baker a few days ago alleged that the USSR was striving to turn the Persian Gulf into a Russian lake. What can you say about that?

[Losev] The U.S. Administration uses fabrications which put one's teeth on edge about the existence of some alleged Soviet threat in the attempt to camouflage its own plans of establishing domination in the region. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted on 1 July, we understand that the United States and other Western countries have interests in that region. The USSR has no intention of infringing them. Besides, that is unrealistic. But the Western countries, too, in their turn should pursue unrealistic objectives in settling the crisis. The time of imperial politics has passed. A new age should be built on new approaches.

[Pravdin] Is there any link between the Irangate scandal and the present policy of confrontation which is being conducted by the Reagan administration in the Persian Gulf?

[Losev] Undoubtedly, such a link exists, and it is visible to the naked eye. By whipping up chauvinism and calling for the punishment of Iran, the Reagan administration is hoping to ride out of the swamp of the Irangate scandal on a wave of militarism. But Iran and Iraq are not the tiny Grenada that was crushed under the boots of the U.S. soldiers. If the U.S. Administration tries to escape from a crisis along this dangerous route it might find itself drawn into events fraught with even greater horrors.

[Pravdin] What is the attitude of the U.S. allies toward the plans for armed U.S. intervention?

[Losev] At the Venice meeting of the leaders of the major capitalist powers, the U.S. plans for intervention in the Persian Gulf did not receive support, either. The allies' caution is quite understandable. Western Europe and Japan are much more dependent than the United States on supplies of oil from the Near East. A disruption in oil imports would have a very serious effect the economies of those states.

[Pravdin] Many of our listeners are interested in the USSR's approach to the question of the observance of the freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf.

[Losev] The USSR comes out in favor of ending the Iran-Iraq war as soon as possible and, of course, is in favor of the observance of freedom and navigation in the Persian Gulf. However, our country resolutely condemns Washington's attempts to make use of the Iran-Iraq conflict in its own imperialist interests. There are several Soviet naval vessels in the Persian Gulf. They were sent to the Gulf at the request of and with the knowledge of the littoral states. They are engaged in accompanying Soviet merchant ships and have nothing to do with whipping up tension in that region.

[Pravdin] What could be the best way out of the situation that has arisen?

[Losev] The threatening situation cannot fail to be of concern to the USSR, too, as it is located in the direct proximity to the spreading center of conflict proceeding from the need to take resolute measures to improve the situation, the government of the USSR in its statement of 3 July proposed that all naval vessels of states not situated in that region should be shortly withdrawn from the waters of the Gulf. Iran and Iraq in their turn should refrain from actions which threaten international shipping. Of course, the bloody Iran-Iraq war must be ended. Within the framework of the United Nations, the USSR alongside the other members of the Security Council calls for an immediate cease-fire on the Iran-Iraq front, a cessation of all military actions and the immediate withdrawal of Iranian and Iraqi forces to internationally recognized borders.

The acute nature of the situation in the zone of the Persian Gulf and the need for a rapid cessation of the Iran-Iraq conflict require that all states should conduct not a policy of gunboats but a policy of realistic and constructive deeds, a policy dictated by the highest interests of maintaining peace.

[Pravdin] Do real prospects exist for convening an international conference on the Near East?

[Losev] Back in the summer of 1984, the USSR put forward a detailed plan for achieving a just settlement in the Near East and all the provisions of this plan remain in force. As to what is just in the matter of a Near-East settlement, we and the overwhelming majority of UN states regard as just the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the recognition and implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to create their own national state. All states in the region, including Israel, should be ensured the possibility to live in peace and security within the recognized frontiers; and the USSR is prepared to become a guarantor of such a settlement together with the other permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The Soviet proposal on convening an international conference on the Near East is gaining increasing support. In June this year, a delegation of Soviet parliamentarians headed by Arnold Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, visited Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, and Syria. We were received by leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, by Messaadia, member of the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] Central Committee Political Bureau and head of the permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee; by Algerian Prime Minister Brahimi; by Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Filali; by president of the Arab Republic of Egypt Husni Mubarak; by Syrian Vice President Khaddam; by Assistant Secretary of the Ba'th Party al-Ahmar, and by other politicians.

The concrete and detailed exchange of opinions with them and also with Arab parliamentarians aroused the deep interest of the Arab countries in expanding and deepening cooperation with the USSR. Our Arab friends expressed a unanimous opinion in favor of convening an international conference on the Near East as the only means of unblocking the Arab-Israeli conflict. At the same time, a decisive rebuff was given to the so-called umbrella variant of the conference put forward by Washington and Tel Aviv and the plan to use it as a cover for imposing on the Arab countries separate deals of the Camp David type.

Will the present unique opportunity of convening a conference on the Near East be used? This depends primarily on whether strong-arm methods will be given up by the govenments of the United States and Israel. As yet their actions show a clear shortage of new thinking.

[Pravdin] Thank you, Sergey Andreyevich. [passage omitted] Among the mail coming in to our program, there are letters asking about the present state of Sino-U.S. relations. This question is of interest, in particular to Anna Petrovna Chelchina from the town of Kalach, Voronezh Oblast, Kulagin from Leningrad and a number of other comrades. At the microphone is my colleague Boris Andrianov:

[Andrianov] I think one could draw different impressions about the nature of the relations between the two countries based on what is being said by the two sides. Official Washington representatives have frequently stated that the United States and China are friends, although Beijing adheres to more restrained assessments about this and one must suppose that they have good reason for this. As the Chinese weekly Beijing Zhoubao wrote, The path of development of Sino-U.S. relations is by no means strewn with roses; it has its difficulties. What does this magazine means? To answer answer this question it is necessary to recall that the main provisions concerning the development of Sino-U.S. relations are laid down in three documents. These are first of all, the so-called Shanghai communique on the normalization of relations between China and the United States. It was signed 15 years ago. The second document is the joint communique on the estalishment of full diplomatic relations in 1979. Finally, there is the Sino-U.S. communique on Taiwan on 17 August, 1982.

The essence of all of these documents can be reduced to two points. The first of these looks like this: both sides confirm that the five principles of peaceful coexistence are the basis of the relations between the two countries. The second is formulated like this: The United States recognizes that there is only one China; Taiwan is part of it and the PRC Government is the sole legitimate government of China. The United States declares that it has no intention of conducting a two-Chinas policy or a policy of One China, One Taiwan.

In practice, however, everything is quite different. Washington's official spokesmen make statements about the need for the United States to fulfill its obligation to provide for the security of Taiwan. There is no end to utterances tantamount to a refusal to recognize the sovereignty of the government of the PRC over that Chinese island. Warnings are even sounded about a possible invasion of Taiwan by mainland China: As though these were two different states. From time to time the U.S. Congress passes resolutions about the future of Taiwan -- i.e., on what is exclusively an internal affair of China. Washington does not confine itself to verbal declarations on the problem of Taiwan; it backs up its position by concrete actions. Thus, for example, the U.S. Government is, in effect, breaching its obligations to carry out a gradual reduction of its arms deliveries to Taiwan. This was envisaged by the previously mentioned 17 August 1982 communique.

Contrary to its provisions, Washington is, under various pretexts, violating the restrictions envisaged by that document, and is continuing to maintain the arms traffic at quite a high level. This two-faced attitude on the part of the U.S. Administration is having the effect of encouraging the Taiwan authorities to stubbornly reject Beijing's proposal to start negotiations on the peaceful reunification of China. So it looks as though the transatlantic politicians are deliberately trying to prevent that process from becoming a reality. Therefore, Beijing is making no secret of the fact that, so long as the Taiwan question remains unresolved, a healthy development of Sino-U.S. relations is scarcely to be expected. [passage omitted]

PRIMAKOV ON 'NEW PHILOSOPHY' IN FOREIGN POLICY

PM100941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 87 First Edition p 4

[Academician Ye. Primakov article: "New Philosophy of Foreign Policy" -- words within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] I.

You can often hear it said that our country has been struggling for peace among the peoples since the first day of Soviet power -- so is it possible to speak of new approaches, let alone a new foreign policy philosophy, when peace remains the main aim of the USSR's foreign policy today?

The continuity of the soviet state's foreign policy line is indisputable, of course. Nevertheless, the qualitatively new conditions existing now, as M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has repeatedly stressed, have created a need -- perhaps the first such urgent need in our history -- to adopt an innovative approach to a whole series of crucial problems of international life.

The world approached the turn of the 1980's rapidly losing faith in the certainty of its eternal future. The problem of survival, which previously existed, has now become an acute problem of protecting human civilization from inevitable destruction in a thermonuclear war.

Until quite recently we said, and did not just say but were sure, that if the imperialist forces committed aggression against us they would be consumed in the flames of the war that they had started. In the past, this conclusion was perfectly valid. Its function as a warning to a potential aggressor was clear but perhaps the most important point was the mobilizing force of the statement: It oriented us toward the need to increase combat capability as the /only/ practical way of maintaining the country's security at the proper level.

Until comparatively recently we regarded peaceful coexistence as a breathing space interrupted by those who are trying for the umpteenth time to stifle the first country of victorious socialism. That situation also persistently dictated the need to once more increase combat capability as the only practical way of ensuring the country's security.

Today such assessments and interpretations are clearly inadequate and inaccurate. Even though the improvement of the Soviet Union's defense capability is as important as ever, political means of ensuring its security are now coming to the fore. We are dealing with a fundamentally new situation. [paragraph continues]

Given the accumulation of means of mass destruction in such quantity and of such qualilty, there can be no winners in the event of thermonuclear war. Peaceful coexistence thus becomes a vital necessity for mankind's survival. So naturally this situation urgently demands not only new methods of implementing foreign policy, particularly that of the great powers, but also a fundamentally new philosophy for approaching international problems.

But why did this indisputable and correct idea not begin to materialize intensively in our country until after the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum? It must be admitted that the experience of previous development, when we sometimes misused the epithet "historic," in no way inclines one to define new "historic landmarks." In this instance, however, it is a question not of some artificial turning point but of a real one from which a radical qualitative shift in the USSR's domestic and foreign policy began.

The organic link between our country's domestic and foreign policy has perhaps never before been as clear as it is now. After the April plenum, a course of accelerating the Soviet Union's economic, social, and political development was adopted. The vital necessity of this course is demonstrated, for example, by the dynamics of such a largely synthesizing indicator as the national income growth rate. In the decade before the April plenum (1976-1985) the USSR's national income growth rate exceeded the corresponding indicator in the United States only by a factor of 1.3. Consequently, the gap between USSR and U.S. national incomes was not only not reduced, it actually increased.

The 27th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central committee plenums defined the main instrument for the acceleration of development as the democratization of all spheres of Soviet society's life. Openness, criticism, self-criticism, emancipation, and the rejection of the "presumption of infallibility," which were all initially directed inward, were also reflected in the practice of the elaboration and implementation of our state's foreign policy course.

There is another aspect to the unity of domestic and foreign policy which appeared particularly clearly after the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum: The reliance on sharp acceleration of the Soviet Union's economic and social development revealed more clearly than ever before the need to optimize the correlation between productive spending and the military spending necessary for the country's reliable security.

II.

As I have already said, the Soviet Union's new foreign policy philosophy was not born in a void, but present conditions did not allow it to be simply a new version of the old principles either reformulated or better formulated. The 27th party congress emphasized the dialects of the unity and struggle of opposites in the modern world. The Central Committee Political Report rectified the distortion whereby the examination of the confrontation between the two world systems -- the socialist and the capitalist systems -- ignored their interdependence. It is important to not that the increasing interdependence of the modern world is expressed not only in the problem of survival, a problem common to all its parts, but also in the existence and development of a world economy, the existence and sharpening of general human interests connected with protecting the natural environment, eliminating the backwardness of the so-called Third World, conquering disease, finding new sources of energy, using space and the world's oceans for mankind's progress, and so on.

The understanding of all this forms the basis of the new foreign policy philosophy.

Of course, one of the main questions which cannot be avoided is how far it considers the social changes objectively taking place in the world and what is the relationship between ideology and foreign policy. The social renewal of the world is an objective necessity for mankind. But the mechanism of this renewal -- both revolutionary and evolutionary -- is set in motion by internal contradictions in each country. Back at the dawn of Soviet power, V.I. Lenin resolutely opposed the transformation of the first state of victorious socialism into an exporter of revolution to other countries and limited its international influence to that of setting an example. To exclude the exporting of revolution is the imperative of the nuclear age.

At the same time the stabilization of the international situation cannot and must not be achieved by the artificial maintenance of the social status quo, in other words, by exporting counterrevolution.

Interstate relations in general cannot be the sphere in which the outcome of the confrontation between world socialism and world capitalism is settled. However, the U.S. Administration does not understand that fact. During the Reagan presidency the ideological hue of U.S. foreign policy has become even clearer. For example, the deliberate bias of U.S. foreign policy toward the struggle against socialist principles and socialist social structures in a number of states is common knowledge.

The new foreign policy philosophy must be implemented primarily in new conceptual approaches to the problem of security.

First, political measures are coming to the fore in ensuring states' security. Accords and agreements between the USSR and the United States and the Warsaw Pact and NATO on arms reduction, confidence-building measures, and the elaboration and introduction of an all-embracing system of international security are a function of them.

There is no reliable alternative to political measures in the security sphere. Strategic parity currently exercises a deterrent [sderzhivayushchiy] effect, but even now military measures of deterrence [sderzhivaniye] -- the balance of fear -- are not only immoral, they are also unreliable. If the level of parity continues to rise with the involvement in "deterrence" of new spheres, such as space, for example, and new means, such as "exotic weapons," the risk of war will generally increase. The adoption of the most important military decisions will become the prerogative of technology, and that will push the world toward the brink of catastrophe.

Second, certain changes must embrace the military component, which in present conditions still retains its significance in safeguarding the security of the two opposing sides. The recent Political Consultative Committee conference in Berlin adopted a document on the Warsaw Pact countries' military doctrine. Its defensive character is not only declared but is also being implemented: both in the refusal to be first to use nuclear weapons and to begin military operations at all, and in the introduction into military planning and building of the principle of the reasonable sufficiency of military means. The military doctrine is aimed at preventing an all-annihilating war. At the same time, its function must be to rebuff the aggressor if he encroaches on the socialist community countries' sovereignty. The dialectical interconnection between these two tasks is obvious. The readiness to repulse the aggressor is the most important means of deterrence.

So long as nuclear weapons exist in the world, strategic parity between the USSR and the United States, for all its disadvantages, will retain its significance as a stabilizing factor. In this period, however, sufficiency is achieved by lowering the level of parity. This tendency must be the dominant one. It is served by the Soviet proposals of 15 January 1986, which provide for the /phased/ elimination of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction.

When we speak in this period about reasonable sufficiency, despite the importance of the quantitative aspect of strategic parity, its qualitative aspect is of paramount importance: the inability of either side to avoid a crushing counterstrike. Western experts put the percentage of "unacceptable" damage at a 60 percent loss of industry and around 30 percent loss of population.

After the elimination of nuclear weapons, stability in the world must be maintained mainly by political and legal means, including international ones, while military means must be based on reasonable sufficiency to repulse aggression.

Clearly, mention should also be made of another aspect of the sufficiency problem: On a number of occasions in the past we accepted the "rules of the game" imposed on us, which consisted in making symmetrical responses to U.S. moves in the arms race. It may be assumed that the United States thereby deliberately intended to exhaust us economically. Now the introduction of the principle of reasonable sufficiency makes such attempts by the United States very difficult.

However, the sufficiency built up for defense is not a permanently fixed amount and certainly does not give grounds for complacency or for inactivity. It is well known that for 18 months the USSR maintained a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, ceaselessly proposing that the United States follow its example, which generated the broadest support from the public in different countries, but it was forced to abandon the moratorium when a limit was reached beyond which the continuation of U.S. nuclear tests could have harmed Soviet security.

As the notion of sufficiency intensifies, so a countervailing tendency also develops -- the improvement of destabilizing systems of such high accuracy and power as MX missiles, Trident-2, and cruise missiles. That is why the sufficiency for defense that is being reached does not diminish in the slightest the urgency of the need to halt and curtail the arms race.

Third, the security of one side cannot be ensured at the expense of the other side's security. The search for military superiority inevitably rebounds against those who conduct it -- after all, the other side will inevitably seek and find countermeasures and, in critical situations, may even refuse to be "driven into a corner." The new foreign policy philosophy takes into account the need to recognize the objective character of different countries' national interests and not to counterpose them but to painstakingly seek areas where these interests can be combined.

The universalization of security and the repudiation of unilateral security are also expressed in the idea of worldwide security. On the one hand, the security system must cover all geographical regions, in other words, the whole world. On the other, it must apply to various spheres: not only military but also economic, political, and humanitarian.

Fourth, the new foreign policy philosophy must include the rejection of the horizontal spread of confrontation between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. [paragraph continues]

In this context, it becomes particularly important to stop examining regional conflicts from the angle of Soviet-U.S. rivalry, which hinders their settlement. However, the United States is committed to just such a line. Suffice it to quote two examples: Rather than giving support, Washington has essentially been undermining the efforts of the Contadora Group -- a number of Latin American states which have put forward realistic proposals whose adoption would remove the conflict around Nicaragua and stabilize the situation in Central America. Instead, the United States fuels tension around that country, supports the Somozista bandits from whose number the so-called contras have been recruited, supplies them with modern weapons, incites neighboring Honduras against Nicaragua, and gives it military aid.

The U.S. stance toward the settlement of the "Afghan problem" is also typical. At the very moment when the Afghan leadership adopted a course of national reconciliation, opening the doors of government to all the forces ready to defend the country's national interests, U.S. arms supplies to the Afghan dushmans reached their peak.

III.

Has the USSR's new philosophical approach to foreign policy issues been successful?

Of course, there is still a long way to go before these new approaches and the new political thinking are espoused by the U.S. leadership. Moreover, the U.S. side is fiercely resisting the Soviet course. Militarism is not surrendering its positions that easily, nor will it.

Yet the situation today is by no means the same as it was 2-3 years ago. It is increasingly difficult for anti-Sovietists in the West to maintain the image of the USSR artificially created by them as a belligerent undemocratic state looming over the world and thinking only of expansion. Public opinion polls in the United States and the West European countries attest that this myth does not hold up when viewed against the restructuring and openness in the USSR and the Soviet Union's constructive foreign policy. The popularity of the Soviet state and our leadership abroad -- among the people's masses and the intelligentsia -- is unprecedented.

Of course, the change in public opinion in the West still does not create by itself a fundamental turning point in the international situation, but it does form real preconditions for such a turning point. The development of this trend is undoubtedly promoted by the flexibility and constructiveness of the Soviet Union's foreign policy measures.

Sometimes they are seen as concessions by the USSR. Indeed, it must be said quite clearly that in a number of cases concessions are made -- they are designed to reduce matters to a common denominator on arms reduction problems. But these are concessions to common sense, not a retreat in the face of U.S. pressure. When we agree to "zero" medium-range missiles in Europe, we want to rid the European Continent of nuclear weapons -- irrespective of who was the first to make this proposal. It is no accident that with regard to the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, the USSR has also proposed "zero" operational and tactical missiles.

Events have shown that stagnation is by no means synonymous with firmness; the flexible and dynamic Soviet proposals, which are being constantly developed and honed, keep in a state of constant strain and allow no rest for those militarist forces which would feel much more comfortable without this flexibility and dynamism on our part.

We proceed on the basis that the new approaches to international affairs by which Soviet policy is guided are not only the only possible approach under present conditions, but are absolutely realistic.

PRAVDA CITES GORBACHEV MESSAGE TO FILM FESTIVAL

PM071045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 87 Second Edition p 1

["To the Participants in and Guests of the 15th Moscow International Film Festival"]

[Text] I cordially greet the participants in and guests of the 15th International Film Festival.

In our anxious time, people around the world come to think more and more about the future of civilization, and become increasingly aware of the need to protect the very life on earth. This is why the unity of progressive cultural figures who are capable of developing the spiritual energy of mankind is so important.

You have arrived in Moscow in a period which is significant to us. In the process of reorganizing our society, we now repeatedly turn to the historic experience of the Great October Revolution, and rely on the Leninist principles of cultural cooperation and peaceful coexistence between all states and peoples.

The October Revolution emancipated the creative energies of the masses and proclaimed that 'art belongs to the people.' Soviet filmmakers have played an important role in the process of fostering the new art and making it an effective instrument of moral education.

Cinematography with its captivating power of influence can do much for the unity of all people of goodwill in the work for a nuclear-free world and for the survival of humanity.

I sincerely wish the festival every success. Let its lofty motto 'For the Humanism of Cinema Art, for Peace and Friendship Among Nations' promote broader and stronger creative contacts between cinema workers, cultural progress and mutual understanding among the peoples.

COMMENTARIES DISCUSS OLIVER NORTH TESTIMONY

Yakubov Commentary

LD131246 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1215 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jul (TASS) -- TASS Observer Dmitriy Yakubov writes: Developments in the loud political scandal in Washington under the title of "Irangate" have received further impetus. Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, former NSC staff member, who agreed to testify before Congress after being granted "limited immunity" from legal prosecution, has faced members of the Congress commission who are conducting the inquest. Newspaper pages and television screens are again being filled with reports on the illicit affair of the White House.

Much of what North considered appropriate for testimony is already known. At the same time some facts which he has made public are very curious. For example, is this not a precious little detail reported by him: The information about deals with Iran and the channeling of money earned from them toward aid for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries was reported by him in five memoranda which he presented at intervals to his superiors, but at the same time none of them has subsequently come back to him.

North's admission that he destroyed numerous documents relating to his actions after deceased former CIA director William Casey had hurried to warn the lieutenant colonel about looming exposure, is no less curious. However, the most important result of North's 2-day testimony is undoubtedly the fact that it is completely obvious that official leaders of U.S. foreign policy constantly knew very well all about his actions. High-ranking representatives of the administration including presidential assistants McFarlane and then Poindexter, let alone Casey, the CIA director, knew his every step. Secretary of State Shultz was also sufficiently well informed on the essence of the operations conducted by North and his personal role in them.

Naturally the conclusion suggests itself that North himself was only a pawn in the hands of his superiors, considering that such important figures were involved in this big foreign policy affair. He is now rather clumsily trying to prove that he does not know whether President Reagan was informed about his actions. It seems the conclusion made by the Senator William Cohen, which he stated in an interview to the ABC television company, corresponds to reality to a very large degree: "I believe North and that he was fulfilling orders. The highest echelon of the administration knew about the operation of the arms sales to Iran and secret aid to contras. I think that the President, who as usual did not go into detail, but approved the main direction of the policy, was undoubtedly informed about what was happening." One can add to this that the President obviously did not have to know evey detail, particularly if it is known that the policy conducted by him is "a back door policy."

Vasilev Dispatch

PM131333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 87 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent C. Vasilev dispatch: "Lieutenant Colonel Slithers His Way Out. 'Irangate' Hearings in Congress"]

[Text] New York, 9 Jul -- He has a self-confident physiognomy with a jutting chin, has a soldierly bearing, and wears a khaki service jacket bearing rows of order ribbons.

He gives a military salute and winks craftily. That is how Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, former staffer of the NSC apparatus, one of the main figures in "Irangate," and a person whom President Reagan once called a "national hero," has appeared to millions of television viewers. The "hero" has finally appeared before the congressional commission investigating this big political scandal which continues to undermine the Washington administration's moral and political health.

Quite a few participants in the illegal opeations and high-ranking figures in the White House, the State Department, and other government institutions have already gone before the members of the commission. But people have been waiting for North's testimony particularly impatiently. For he exercised practical, everyday, operational leadership of the "business," which is what people here call the extensive network of bogus companies, secret Swiss bank accounts, and military and intelligence components involved in the deliveries of U.S. weapons to Iran and the transfer of the proceeds to the Nicaraguan contras, although military aid to the Somozista bandits was officially banned by Congress. The outlines of this scandalous affair are already sufficiently clear, but there remain questions to which the Americans are trying to find answers. Who authorized the lieutenant colonel, comparatively small fry, to engage in aggressive activity on a global scale? And did President Reagan know of the transfer of funds from weapons sales to Iran to CIA hirelings?

In his first day's testimony North stated that he never discussed these questions with the President personally. But at this point he added: I believe that the President knew about all this and approved my actions. North admitted that the many National Security Council papers he destroyed included memoranda to President Reagan setting out the essence of the operations to transfer funds.

Giving evidence the following day, the "tireless patriot" extended the circle of high-ranking officials who he is convinced knew much more about the illegal operations that they have admitted publicly. Besides the President, he said, they include former CIA Director Casey, Attorney General Meese, Secretary of State Shultz, and former Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs McFarlane.

Aware that he has many protectors in Washington, the gallant lieutenant colonel behaved confidently and even aggressively. He clearly did not feel guilty. On the contrary, it turns out that it is rather the legislators who are to blame for refusing to admit that everything that was done was "in the name of the highest interests" -- for the "struggle against the spread of communism." He used the Congress platform to defend and propagandize the CIA and Pentagon practice of "covert action" -- the organization of counterrevolutionary gangs, military interventions, and terrorist acts.

The continuing "Irangate" investigations are forcing Americans to think about the general directions of Washington's foreign policy. The authors of a detailed article in TIME magazine consider that the "Reagan doctrine" -- the doctrine of combating socialist countries and progressive regimes not ony throughout the world but also by any means -- is shown in action in the operations implemented behind the backs of Congress and the public.

The stream of exposures is like a flood in whose path the administration's defenders are erecting a dam in an attempt to protect the President and to attribute mountains of lies, deceit and criminal actions to "people lower down," mainly to "scapegoat" North and former CIA Director Casey, as he has since died. But it is not proving possible to neutralize the influence of the scandal, and the administration's prestige, in the U.S. press' opinion, has fallen to its lowest level.

Podolnaya Commentary

LD131247 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] According to the reports of information agencies, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, formerly of the NSC and one of the main figures in the White House's escapade, will today again come before the special congressional commissions investigating the Iran-contras affair. At the microphone is our commentator Lidiya Podolnaya:

[Podolnaya] I shall dare to assert that the testimony of this hero of the scandalous Irangate story has eclipsed all other political events in the United States. Even the break of a few days has not diluted the burning interest shown by Americans in the present stage of the hearings. There are commentaries in the press, on radio and the television; public opinion polls are forever being published. The most recent was carried out by the Gallup Institute for NEWSWEEK magazine. Here are its findings: 19 percent of those polled believe that Oliver North has told the whole truth. However, 53 percent of those questioned are sure that he is concealing it, trying thereby to protect the administration officials mixed up in the affair. The differences of opinion over the lieutenant colonel's testimony have reached such a head that those on the far right have embarked upon a noisy propaganda campaign in defense of North, even suggesting that he might care to run for the presidency. At the same time, not that far from the building where the hearings are taking place, representatives of various public organizations from all over the country are keeping a vigil. "Down with North and All Those Behind Him," "Down with Rambo-Style Politics." Such are the slogans on their posters. They are also demanding a halt to the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua.

At the same time, even North's supporters are unable to conceal the fact that his statements in Congress have aggravated the already difficult position of the administration. After all, North has expanded the circle of those high-ranking figures who, he is convinced, knew more than they would publicly admit. Aside from the President, in his words these figures include Casey, the former director of the CIA, Attorney General Meese, Secretary of State Shultz, and McFarlane, former presidential national security aide.

Then again, a point worthy of attention is the evasiveness in North's replies as to the role of the President. By and large he repeated just what the head of the White House had admitted. By this I mean Reagan's personal sanctioning of the supply of arms to Iran. But North has kept quiet about whether Reagan knew of the transfer of part of the money earned to the contras. And so the main issue under investigation, about the President's participation, remains open. However, it is clear now that there is no way for the administration to neutralize the effects of the scandal. And its prestige, in the opinion of the U.S. press, has fallen to its lowest mark.

AEROFLOT OFFICE INCIDENT CALLED 'NAIVE JOKE'

LD111125 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 11 Jul 87

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A suspicious object was discovered not far from the entrance to the Aeroflot office in the center of the U.S. capital.

When workers at the office arrived at their work place a section of the sidewalk near the building where Aeroflot is located was cordoned off by police. The object, in the form of a small cardboard box, which was several meters away from the entrance, was carefully checked with special equipment. A police spokesman reported that no explosive substances were found in the box. There were various metal objects inside, he stated. Such close attention shown by the police toward the box surreptitiously placed near the Aeroflot office was caused by the fact that terrorist acts have been committed more than once against Soviet establishments, including Aeroflot offices and individual Soviet citizens in the United States. And in spite of the assurances of the authorities that they are doing all they can to prevent such acts, the terrorists are continuing their criminal activities. Thus, only last week a delayed action bomb was planted near the Metropolitan Opera in New York, where performances of the ballet company of the State Academic Bolshoy Theater of the USSR were being held.

It should be noted that terrorists get inspiration from the anti-Soviet campaign which is constantly being waged on the pages of a number of organs of the U.S. press and on television screens, and the media themselves are helping to incite it in every way. So it is not ruled out that the naive joke, in inverted commas, of planting a box by the Aeroflot building, was a sort of test of police vigilance, as a kind of rehearsal before another terrorist act is carried out.

EXPANSION OF VOA TRANSMITTER NETWORK DEPLORED

PM131427 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 9 Jul 87 p 7

[TASS Observer Vladimir Matyash article: "Poisoned Airwaves"; first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] Recently I read in your newspaper that President Reagan has signed a U.S.-Israeli agreement on the construction in Israel of a retransmitter station to relay VOA and also Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe broadcasts. I would like to know more about the methods which the poisoners of the airwaves use in order to expand the scale of "psychological warfare" against the USSR and other socialist countries.

S. Tarasenko, student, Moscow.

The transmitter will be built in the Negev desert, near the Red Sea port of Eilat. Its construction will cost the U.S. taxpayer at least $300 million. The U.S. Administration clearly intends to continue to follow the path of escalating subversive operations against countries whose policy does not suit Washington. It is also significant that, judging by U.S. press reports, the transmitter is to be used primarily to beam programs to the USSR and other socialist countries.

Foreign observers note that this step by the Israeli authorities aimed at creating a new U.S. subversive center on their territory testifies to Tel Aviv's intention to expand strategic cooperation with Washington directed against the socialist countries. The retransmitter in the Negev desert is merely another twist of the U.S. imperialist propaganda machine. VOA is the key component in this mechanism of lies. Its annual budget totals almost $185 million (the United States spends a total of some $5 billion annually on the activities of its colossal propaganda complex abroad). The radio station employs more than 3,000 people and has correspondents in 129 countries. Trained anti-Soviets and staffers of the CIA and other U.S. intelligence services work for VOA.

VOA has 108 transmitters on U.S. territory and abroad, which broadcast 1,327 hours per week in 43 languages, including Russian and the languages of the peoples of the USSR.

The poisoners of the airwaves are irritated by the Soviet peace initiatives, whose main aim is to prevent nuclear war and ensure peace and the peoples' security. They also dislike the democratization processes under way in Soviet society, which strengthen the positions of socialism in the USSR and the world as a whole. They try in every way to split the community of the fraternal socialist countries. P. Nikolaides, former deputy director of VOA, declared cynically: "We must kindle the flame of nationalism and try and drive the wedge of dissatisfaction between the various countries of the communist bloc."

THE NEW YORK TIMES reported frankly that in recent years staffers of the VOA, as a state institution, have received from the White House and the State Department instructions couched in the spirit of "cold war" times. They are instructed, for instance, to regard the peoples of the socialist community countries as... "enslaved nations," the newspaper wrote. J. Nichols, professor of journalism of Pennsylvania University, emphasized in the influential journal FOREIGN POLICY: "The present administration is obsessed with the idea of utilizing international broadcasting as a weapon to strike blows against enemies abroad... and as a means of escalating international tension."

In its efforts to expand the scale of "psychological warfare" against the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and developing states, USIA has decided on the recommendation of the U.S. National Security Council to appropriate $1.5 billion for the technical modernization of VOA alone. Powerful new relay centers are being built to beam broadcasts to the USSR. Transmitters in Morocco, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Belize, Botswana, and Israel are planned or already in operation. It is planned to increase to 60 the number of languages in which programs are broadcast.

Under the auspices of VOA, a new subversive radio station, "Radio Free Afghanistan," began operation in October 1985. "Radio Marti" has been set up for broadcasts to Cuba. The U.S. Administration has now secured the agreement of certain pro-U.S. regimes in Central America for the construction on their territory of a number of transmitters with a view to stepping up propaganda activity against revolutionary Nicaragua. All these measures indicate that the U.S. Administration has turned "psychological warfare" into one of the main hobbyhorses of its foreign policy.

CANADIANS EXPELLED FOR IMPORTING HOSTILE LITERATURE

LD131420 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1350 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Kiev, 13 Jul (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Yaroslav Yadlovskiy writes: In the frontier town of Chope (West Ukraine), during a customs inspection, Canadian citizens (Eduard Bukovski) and (Glenn Barbour), who, under the guise of tourists, intended secretly to bring into the USSR tendencious and slanderous literature, have been detained.

In a Ford minibus, in which they arrived, a secret hiding place was installed. Discovered in it were hundreds of copies of printed matter in the Russian and other languages -- pamphlets and leaflets of anti-Soviet content, as well as zinc plates for duplicating machines and special copying paper. After thorough investigation, the competent organs made the most humane decision possible in this case: to expel both offenders from the USSR. The Ford vehicle was confiscated, since it was the means of transporting ideological contraband.

DENG XIAOPING ON UPCOMING CPC CONGRESS AGENDA

LD292002 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1214 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (TASS) -- The forthcoming 13th CPC Congress will affirm the course toward reform and conduct of the policy of expanding relations with the outside world that has been implemented since 1978. This was stated today by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission during a meeting with the former president of the United States, J. Carter, who is here as a guest of the Chinese Government. "The PRC will not only continue the reforms and the policy of expanding foreign relations, but will conduct them more boldly," the Chinese leader stressed.

He also announced that the question of restructuring the political structure will be included on the agenda of the congress. It involves two aspects: the extension of democracy and strengthening legislation. So far as democracy is concerned, Deng Xiaoping noted "we are unable to copy democracy on the U.S. model. Nothing will take place in our country without a stable and consolidated situation."

Touching on the national policy of the CPC, he stated that it is founded on the equality of all the nationalities of the country. Since the time that the PRC was formed in 1949, there had been no case of national discrimination in the country. "Some disturbances did take place during the 'Cultural Revolution' (1966-1976), and not only in the regions inhabited by national minorities which comprise 6 percent of the country's population. Regions where the majority of the population is made up of Hans (Chinese) suffered more. After the fall of the 'Gang of Four' the central government adopted a number of measures with the aim of developing regions inhabited by national minorities." In particular, a decision of the central government was taken on aid to Tibet from relatively developed provinces of the country.

PRC DAILY ARGUES NEED FOR POLITICAL REFORM

PM081435 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Jul 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Need for Reform"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jul -- In order to demonstrate more fully the advantages of socialism and accelerate the modernization of China, it is necessary to carry out reform of the country's political structure and leadership system, RENMIN RIBAO writes.

The chaos of the "Cultural Revolution" was a lesson indicating the existence of serious flaws in China's leadership system, the newspaper continues. Despite frequent talk about a "democratic style" in leadership, the conditions for its implementation were not established. The modernization of the country now under way and the economic reform are also revealing problems in this sphere, demonstrating the discrepancy between the political structure and the tasks that are being resolved. Therefore its reform must be regarded today as the main question of socialist building. It will be the main point on the agenda for the forthcoming 13th CPC Congress.

Only by implementing reform, RENMIN RIBAO concludes, is it possible to avoid a repetition of the tragedy of the "Cultural Revolution," overcome bureaucracy, enhance the activeness of grassroots party organizations and the people, facilitate the development of productive forces, and transform China into a modern socialist state with a high degree of development of democracy. This is a "huge task designed to cover a long period of time."

ZHAO DISCUSSES UPCOMING CPC IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE

PM140804 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 87 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Question of Reform Raised"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jul -- The question of a reform of the political structure will be placed on the agenda for the forthcoming 13th CPC Congress. Its discussion will be preceded by much ideological work and preparation of public opinion. This was stated by Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, at an all-China conference of ideological workers.

Noting the timeliness of the "struggle against bourgeois liberalization" which has been unleashed in China and its positive influence on public life, at the same time the Chinese leader warned against turning this struggle into a political campaign. Recently, he said, in the course of the struggle against the ideological current of bourgeois liberalization in China some people have begun to call for the curtailment of reforms and the policy of expanding ties with the outside world. Others propose extending the struggle to the economic sphere. These views are erroneous and absurd and constitute a violation of party discipline, since the CPC Central Committee has limited the framework of the struggle to the intraparty and ideological spheres. In this connection the speech stresses the need to continue and deepen economic transformations in the country, and issues a warning to those who still "think in the old terms and are guided by an obsolete philosophy in their actions."

PRC PROGRAM TO CUT ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

PM081137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Savenkov dispatch: "Cutting Costs"]

[Text] Beijing -- How are inflated administrative costs to be reduced? First and foremost by rationalizing the structure of institutions and cutting staff -- that, in the opinion of an offical spokesman for the PRC Finance Ministry, is the main measure among those contained in a document prepared by the ministry and approved by the PRC State Council.

Other measures include reducing all types of meetings. Expenditure on all-China conferences will be particularly monitored. It is prohibited to hold sessions in fashionable hotels or to present gifts to the participants. According to figures in the CHINA DAILY newspaper, last year institutions spent 19 million yuan on holding conferences (11.7 million yuan in 1984). One recipe: Workers at central institutions should make trips to the localities and resolve any problems there.

Local government must reduce the number of its service machines to the minimum and be more economical in acquiring equipment. In order to stimulate the movement in society to observe the policy of economy, the central authorities have already started checking the income and financial activity of 15 minstries and central specialized corporations.

DOBRYNIN CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT TO MPR

Addresses Reception in Ulaanbaatar

LD100826 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1504 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Jul (TASS) -- The consultative meeting of representatives of communist and revolutionary-democratic parties of the Asian - Pacific Ocean region has convincingly demonstrated the readiness of our parties to do everything within their power in order to actively cooperate with everyone who is in favor of safeguarding the peaceful life of peoples, Jamyn Batmonh has stated.

The MPRP Central Committee general secretary and MPR Great People's Hural Presidium chairman spoke today in Ulaanbaatar at a reception on the occasion of the completion of the consultative meeting. [passage omitted]

Anatoliy Dobrynin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, spoke at the reception on behalf of the foreign guests. We have held a useful and fruitful exchange of opinions on burning and disturbing problems, first and foremost on questions concerning peace and security in the region, he said. We have made the concept of Asian-Pacific Ocean security more precise; we have weighed up the pluses and minuses in our work; we have come to a conclusion on the need to intensify propagandization of the idea of collective security, the mobilization of the broad public, involvement of new political forces in antiwar and anti-imperialist activity and in the struggle for social progress.

The situation in the region is complex, but it is not hopeless. We can and must work to give a rebuff to imperialism and reaction, and to establish a durable peace and universal security in the Asian-Pacific Ocean region.

Many interesting thoughts and ideas were expressed at the meeting, and the aims and tasks ahead of us, as well to implement them, have become more clear. We have agreed to meet more often on a bilateral and multilateral basis and to exchange the experience which has accumulated.

It can be said with full justification that the hope expressed by Mikhail Gorbachev that this first meeting of the region's communists would be an important contribution to the creation of a security system in Asia and the Pacific Ocean and to the strengthening of universal peace has vindicated itself, the CPSU Central Committee secretary stressed.

Attends Military Parade

PM140808 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On Mongolian Soil"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Jul -- The CPSU delegation headed by A.F. Dobrynin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, which took part in the consultative meeting of representatives of communist and revolutionary democratic parties of the Asian and Pacific region which has ended here, today attended a military parade and demonstration of working people and the nadom [as published] national sports festival, held to mark the 66th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

On the same day A.F. Dobrynin spoke at a meeting with the party and economic aktiv of Soviet organizations and senior staffers of the USSR Embassy and trade mission in Mongolia. He spoke of the results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum, the restructuring which is under way in our country, and the constructive foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and answered questions.

Delegation Returns From MPR

PM131605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 87 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Jul -- A CPSU delegation headed by A.F. Dobrynin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, left here for home today. It had attended a consultative meeting of representatives of communist and revolutionary democratic parties "for peace, security, and good-neighborly cooperation in Asia and the Pacific region."

J. Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee general secretary and People's Great Hural Presidium chairman, warmly bade farewell to A.F. Dobrynin and those accompanying him.

The CPSU delegation was seen off at the airport by members of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo B. Lamjab, D. Molomjamts, and T. Namsray, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo P Damdin, and other officials.

On the same day the delegation headed by A.F. Dobrynin returned to Moscow. The delegation included I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

The delegation was met at the airport by V.A. Medvedev, CPSU Central Committee secretary; G.M. Korniyenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, and T. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

NAKASONE TAKES 'UNFAVORABLE' STAND ON MISSILES

LD100609 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 9 Jul 87

["Are They Correcting Themselves?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 July (TASS) -- TASS Political Observer Askold Biryukov writes:

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has made an attempt to soften the unfavorable impression producted by his proposal that U.S. medium-range missiles should be sited [razmestit] in Alaska. He made this suggestion at the conference of the "Seven" in Venice. Speaking in parliament, the head of the Japanese Government declared that he had put forward his idea that the United States should site 100 nuclear warheads in Alaska with a view to seeing medium-range missiles eliminated on a global scale. When the Soviet side advocates at the talks that 100 warheads should be retained in the Asian part of the USSR, we are forced to agree to this, he said.

If total elimination of medium-range missiles is to be achieved, the United States must have in its hands "an instrument with which to balance" its position at the talks on the level of "the technique of conducting them." The siting of medium-range missiles on U.S. territory would be such an instrument.

One listens to these arguments and is astonished. It is as if the Japanese prime minister did not know that the USSR's agreement in Reykjavik to the U.S. proposal to keep 100 warheads each on medium-range missiles -- in Asia for the USSR, and on its national territory for the United States (but not in Alaska in so far as the United States would be capable of keeping their medium-range missiles trained on Soviet territory from there) -- was the result of a unique compromise brought about by the fact that the U.S. Administration intended to keep nuclear means in the Asiatic and Pacific region, which were deployed [razvernutyy] against the USSR. If the United States were to agree to the elimination of its nuclear means in Japan, South Korea, on the Philippines, and to withdraw its aircraft-carrier groups behind agreed boundaries. Then the path to resolving the medium-range missiles problem on a global basis would be open.

It is precisely to this direction that the Japanese newspaper AKAHATA has drawn attention. Hypocritically advocating in Venice the global elimination of medium-range missiles, it notes, the prime minister at the same time put forward a plan for the new deployment of the United States' nuclear forces. It was as if he had forgotten about the introduction of U.S. nuclear weapons into Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, and about the stationing [razmeshcheniye] in the western part of the Pacific of naval vessels with nuclear "Tomahawks" on board. Meanwhile, the newspaper recalls, the USSR has stated its willingness to resolve the medium-range missiles problem on a global basis.

The "ballon d'essai" released by the Japanese prime minister was literally caught in midair by those circles in the United States who cannot stomach even the smallest steps on the path towards nuclear disarmament. David Emery, deputy director of the U.S. Arms Control Disarmament Agency, told a group of Japanese parliamentarians that the "United States will not renounce the right to deploy its medium-range missiles in Alaska, until such time as equivalent [as received] concessions come from the Soviet Union."

Despite the efforts of the Japanese premier to correct somewhat his position, the impression is being created that in Tokyo, not only do they not wish to facilitate the achievement of an agreement on medium-range missiles, but they are attempting to place new obstacles in the path of purging both Europe and Asia of nuclear weapons. We shall speak frankly: Such a position can surely not be worthy of a country which has itself experienced the horrors of the use of weapons of mass destruction.

OSAKA PREFECTURE GOVERNOR ARRIVES IN KHABAROVSK

LD101639 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Text] Khabarovsk July 10 TASS -- Sakae Kishi, governor of the Osaka Prefecture, arrived today in Khabarovsk (Soviet Far East) at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation. He will make a 10-day tour of the USSR, during which he will visit Irkutsk, Novosibirsk, Moscow and Leningrad.

VIETNAMESE LEADERS SEND MESSAGES OF THANKS

Vo Chi Cong Message

PM070905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 87 Second Edition p 2

[Message of thanks to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium from Vo Chi Cong, SRV Council of State chairman]

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Allow me to express my sincere gratitude for the warm congratulations in connection with my election as chairman of the SRV Council of State.

Following the path traced by Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam's Communist Party, Government, and people invariably believe that the strengthening and development of relations of friendship and all-round fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the SRV and the USSR and in accordance with the decisions of the 6th Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] congress and the 27th CPSU Congress are the cornerstone of the foreign policy of the CPV and the Vietnamese Government and the embodiment of the sacred international feeling of every Vietnamese person. The sucessful results of the official friendly visit to the USSR by Nguyen Van Linh, CPV Central Committee general secretary - in May 1987 show the high degree of strategic unity between our two parties and countries and serve as a reliable basis for reaching a qualitatively new level in the development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

I sincerely wish the fraternal Soviet people great new success in implementing the vast tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Vo Chi Cong, SRV Council of State chairman

Pham Hung Message

PM070913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 87 Second Edition p 2

[Message of thanks to the USSR Council of Ministers from Pham Hung, SRV Council of Ministers chairman.

[Text] To the USSR Council of Ministers

I sincerely thank you for your cordial congratulations on the occasion of my election as chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. The CPV, the government, and our entire people invariably value the fraternal friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and see them as the cornerstone of their foreign policy and the embodiment of the sacred international feeling of every Vietnamese person. The policy of renewal and restructuring formulated by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 6th CPV Congress and the successful results of the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, in May 1987 show the close strategic unity between our two parties and countries and are a firm basis for the further qualitatively new development of our relations. I am sure that at the present stage close and fruitful cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union will serve in every possible way socialist building in our countries and peace, friendship, and cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region and throughout the world.

I wish the Soviet people under the leadership of the glorious CPSU success in the great work of restructuring begun by the 27th CPSU Congress and in making an even greater contribution to strengthening and developing socialism and to the struggle for lasting peace throughout the world.

Pham Hung, SRV Council of Ministers chairman

USSR, PHILIPPINES EXCHANGE NATION DAY GREETINGS

PM261433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to President of the Philippines Corazon Aquino in which it conveys congratulations and very best wishes to her and all the Philippine people on the country's national day.

C. Aquino extended her thanks for the kind congratulations in an answering telegram.

The telegrams express the hope that the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the Philippines which are founded on the principles of equality, respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in one another's internal affairs will continue to develop favorably.

CPSU GREETS BURMESE SOCIALISTS ON ANNIVERSARY

PM090915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 87 Second Edition p 3

[Undated message from CPSU Central Committee: PRAVDA headline reads: "To the Burma Socialist Program Central Committee"]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

We congratulate you on the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Burma Socialist Program Party, which is heading the Burmese people's building of a new society. The Soviet Union notes with satisfaction the friendly nature of relations between our parties and peoples. We express sincere hope for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and Burma in the interests of both countries and of peace in Asia and the Indian Ocean region.

The CPSU Central Committee.

ANTIPOV, CONSULAR DELEGATION VISIT ISRAEL

LD140758 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0728 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Nicosia, 14 Jul (TASS) -- The Soviet consular group headed by Yevgeniy Antipov, deputy head of the consular administration of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has arrived in Tel Aviv. The Soviet consular officials will meet with representatives of the corresponding Israeli institutions to solve technical matters of a consular nature connected with stays [predyvaniye] by Soviet citizens -- holders of Soviet passports in Israel -- and with an on site study of the condition of Soviet immovable property and the regulation of its legal status.

VASILYEV COMMENTS ON ISRAELI ROLE IN IRANGATE

LD100816 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 9 TASS - TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

Hearings on the Iran-Contra operation are going on in U.S. Congress.

Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, former staff member of the U.S. National Security Council, who played the key role in the secret shipments of U.S. arms to Iran and the diversion of the sales profits to the Nicaraguan Contras, has admitted that the plan for the backstage deal was put forward by Israel.

It follows from North's testimony, reports the French TV l network, that the plan was implemented with a direct involvement of Israeli secret services.

It is not difficult to see what sordid aims Tel Aviv set before itself, urging its strategic ally for the anti-Arab alliance on to secret machinations which brought about a major political scandal.

By adding fuel to the fire of the protracted Iran-Iraq sanguinary war, the ruling Zionist top leadership of Israel sought, first of all, to divert Arab countries from their main goal: to struggle against imperialist intrigues in the region and against the Israeli aggression.

At the same time Tel Aviv sought to deepen the split in the Arab ranks, to devitalise the Arabs, and to weaken their military potential.

It is also clear why the diversion of profits from the Iran-Contra operation to the Somozists, who engage in subversive activity and sabotage against the legitimate Sandinista government, obviously suited Tel Aviv.

It is well-known that Isreal has been for long supporting the most reactionary regimes in Latin America in every way by supplying them with military hardware and weapons on a large scale. Dirty money for dirty purposes, as a saying goes.

And finally, one should not ignore the fact that the Israeli schemers turned to their advantage the delivery of U.S. weapons to the hotbed of the war conflict by appropriating a considerable part of the proceeds from their "mediatory role."

Tel Aviv thereby again played the role of an active bearer of Washington's hegemonist policy in the near and Middle East which had been declared to be a "sphere of U.S. vital interests" within the framework of the U.S. aggressive doctrine of "neoglobalism."

RELATIONS AFFIRMED ON ALGERIAN ANNIVERSARY

Delegation Attends Festivities

LD010956 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- Today a Soviet delegation led by Salamat Mukashev, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, departed from Moscow for Algeria. It will take part in the festivities on the occasion of the 25th anniversay of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic.

Congratulatory Message Sent

PM061237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 87 Second Edition p 1

[CPSU, Soviet Government jubilee message to Algerian Leadership]

[Text] To Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the National Liberation Front [FLN] and president of Algeria,

Comrade Rabah Bitat, president of the Algerian National People's Assembly,

Comrade Abdelhamid Brahimi, prime minister of Algeria,

On the 25th anniversay of the proclamation of Algeria's independence we send warm congratulations to the FLN, the National People's Assembly, the government, and the friendly people of Algeria.

The Algerian people's heroic struggle against colonial oppression, which resulted in the proclamation of Algeria's independence, made an outstanding contribution to the history of the national liberation struggle. Free Algeria has made impressive progress in creating the foundations of a modern economy, developing science and culture, health care and education, and carrying out important socioeconomic transformations in the interests of the popular masses.

Thanks to its independent, anti-imperialist course, Algeria enjoys deserved respect in the world. Now, when the fate of human civilization is at risk, Algeria, which is an active participant in the Nonaligned Movement, the OAU, and the Arab League, is making a constructive contribution to the struggle to avert nuclear catastrophe, preserve peace, and oppose the attempts by the forces of neoglobalism to impose their will on the peoples and is working determinedly to establish a just international economic order. Together with other African peoples it consistently advocates the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism and the disgraceful apartheid regime. [paragraph continues]

Algeria is making efforts aimed at uniting the Arab countries and the Palestinian resistance movement to achieve a lasting and just peace in the Near East.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Algeria, formed in the difficult years of the Algerian people's liberation struggle, have steadily expanded and developed in the past 25 years on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in one another's internal affairs.

In the present complex international situation it is our conviction that collaboration between the USSR and Algeria in the struggle against imperialism's intrigues for a nuclear-free world and international cooperation, for disarmament for the sake of development, and for the right of all the peoples to determine their destiny themselves is becoming increasingly important.

While rating highly the level of our relations, we should also like to reaffirm the desire to continue strengthening the traditional friendship between our countries, parties, and peoples and to deepen and improve the mutually beneficial fruitful cooperation on the basis of the agreements and accords reached during the top-level Soviet-Algerian talks in March 1986. The Algerian people, struggling to implement the goals of the 1 November 1954 revolution, may be confident of Soviet people's sincere sympathies and unfailing soliarity.

On this glorious jubilee we wish you and all the Algerian people happiness, prosperity, and great new successes.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Ties Stressed at Moscow Meeting

PM061436 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Festival of the Algerian People"]

[Excerpts] The further development of friendly Soviet-Algerian ties on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage meet the vital interests of both countries' peoples. This was stressed in Moscow on 3 July at a meeting of representatives of the public to mark the festival of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria -- the 25th anniversary of independence. [passage omitted]

Taking part in the meeting were R.-V.I. Songayla, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of USSR ministries and departments, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations. The heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of Arab countries accredited to the Soviet Union were present.

NAJIBULLAH ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY OF NOMADIC TRIBES

LD061053 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Kabul July 6 TASS -- The first all-Afghan jirgah of nomadic tribes was held here Sunday. It participants -- chiefs, elders and clergymen -- discussed vital problems of the life of nomads in conditions of the national reconciliation. The jirgah was addressed by Najib, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Najib said the ringleaders of the counterrevolutionary clique had been committing outrages in Afghanistan for nine years already. They sow death and destruction, undermine Afghan economy, destroy schools, hospitals and mosques.

The Afghan people are not alone in their struggle, Najib said. The Soviet Union which has maintained relations of friendship and cooperation with Afghanistan for the past six decades came to their aid at their time of trial. Every Afghan national feels fraternal support of Soviet people today.

Every Afghan patriot realizes today that without peace there will be no conditions for a normal working life of the people. The war unleashed against people's power by the internal counterrevolutionary forces and outside reaction brought to the nomadic tribes the death of relatives and friends, the loss of livestock, the reduction of trade and a permanent feeling of concern.

A policy of national reconciliation proclaimed by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is consonant with the aspirations of millions of Afghan people at home and abroad, of all the people of goodwill. The Afghan people themselves confirmed the correctness of this path by responding to the appeal of the party. During several months that have elapsed since the announcement of cease-fire some 25,000 people laid down arms. 62,000 refugees returned home from abroad. Negotiations are under way with dozens of armed groups.

We want, Najib continued, the Afghan nomads, loyal to the historic fraternity of peoples of the country, to join the united ranks of fighters for national reconciliation. No problem is as important today as that of peace. Make your own contribution to its settlement, close your camps for enemy provocateurs, do not help the insurgents in delivering arms and ammunition.

We are ready to include the more respected leaders of the nomadic tribes in the Revolutionary Council which is the supreme legislative body of Afghanistan. Nomads have long won the right to take part in the management of the state. We instructed local commissions for national reconciliation to include as members of the commissions representatives of nomadic tribes.

Participants in the jirgah of nomadic tribes adopted a resolution expressing unanimous support for the policy of national reconciliation. The delegates decided to promote in every way the implementation of the humane policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Afghan Government aimed at stopping bloodshed and restoring peace. They strongly denounced criminal actions of Afghan counterrevolutionaries and the continuing armed intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan.

AMBASSADOR TO YAR REASSIGNED, REPLACED

PM291049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 87 Second Edition p 6

[Unattributed "News Item"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Veniamin Viktorovich Popov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Yemen Arab Republic.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Anatoliy Ivanovich Filev from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Yemen Arab Republic in connection with his reassignment.

PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI INTERVIEWED DURING VISIT

LD270948 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Interview with Faruq Qaddumi, member of the PLO Executive Committee, by correspondent Sergey Yevgenev in Moscow; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Yevgenev] Brother Abu al-Luft [Faruq Qaddumi] I am very pleased to welcome you to the Soviet Union again. The first question is: Can you talk about the most important results of this official visit by the PLO delegation?

[Qaddumi] The Palestinian delegation paid this successful visit to the USSR and had meetings with the comrade officials in the Central Committee. Then, we had official talks with Foreign Minister Comrade Shevardnadze, when we discussed the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian problem, which is the crux of the Middle East crisis. We followed as friends, in a coordinated and cooperative way, developments in the Middle East and we discussed a future visualization of this region and the need to work for laying down supports for a just peace in this region, and particularly the need to give an impetus to the idea of the international conference, which has won wide support in various political quarters in the world.

[Yevgenev] The second question concerns the situation in the region and in the PLO. First, what are the results of the unification move within the PLO and what is the PLO's position in the current situation in the Arab world?

[Qaddumi] There is no doubt that the 18th session of the Palestine National Council [PNC] that was held in Algeria was an important turning point in the history of the Palestinian struggle. The Palestinian revolution consolidated the unity of its groups within the framework of the PLO, discussed previous experience, and drew up resolutions that were adopted for future implementation. There is no doubt that it defined its political path and consolidated its means of struggle through those resolutions. I say clearly that the positive reflections of those resolutions on the Palestinian arena were clear inside and outside the occupied territories. It consolidated the confidence of the Palestinian people in its will to triumph and consolidated and escalated its struggle in the various fields. It has also consolidated its attachment to its national unity inside and outside the occupied territories.

On the Arab level, it was a starting point for the beginning of efforts for the holding of an Arab summit. There is no doubt that national unity, as consolidated in Algeria, has clarified the Arab atmosphere, thus diverting efforts for convening an Arab summit conference as soon as possible. There is no doubt that the consolidation of this unity was one of the issues the Arab summit was awaiting, to enable the Arab nation to begin solving the other problems facing it, especially some Arab differences, and to clear the way for holding the Arab summit on this basis. This unity also has consolidated the PLO's political position in the world and ended the false rumors that the Palestinian revolution continues to suffer from some divisions. Thus, it became clear that the Palestinian people were heading toward the consolidation of their unity and groups, and the escalation of their daily struggle for the achievement of more goals and gains. National unity was thus consolidated in the 18th PNC session with all its positive achievements and effects.

[Yevgenev] Brother Abu al-Lutf, I must thank you for this interview and I thank you in the name of our listeners. So long.

[Qaddumi] Thank you.

BIRYUKOVA, CPSU DELEGATION TO VISIT BULGARIA

Delegation Departs

LD130648 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- A CPSU delegation, led by Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Aleksandra Biryukova, left for the People's Republic of Bulgaria today, in line with the plan of party links between the CPSU and the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Arrives in Sofia

LD131102 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Sofia July 13 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Aleksandra Biryukova arrived here today.

At Sofia Airport the CPSU delegation was met by Emil Khristov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and other officials.

BESPALOV IN BULGARIA TO DISCUSS COOPERATION

Meets With Atanasov

PM101821 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] G. Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, received in Sofia 9 July Yu.A. Bespalov, USSR minister of the chemical industry, who is on a visit here. In the course of the conversation particular attention was devoted to further developing technological and trade and economic cooperation. The need was stressed to reinforce integration ties and industrial cooperation, especially in the sphere of special and small-scale chemistry, and also in the technological renewal of prodution capacities. They discussed the possibilities of creating joint enterprises, qualitatively new products, and also other forms of economic and trade integration.

Meets With Zhivkov

PM131425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Document Signed"]

[Text] Sofia, 11 Jul -- T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, has received Yu. A. Bespalov, USSR minister of the chemical industry, who is on a visit here. The importance of establishing joint enterprises and utilizing other modern forms of cooperation was stressed during the conversation.

A document was signed, envisaging new avenues of cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria in the chemical industry sphere.

GERLE, CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION VISIT MOSCOW

Arrival Noted

LD071933 Prague CTK in English 1910 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 7 (CTK correspondent) — A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle arrived here today for a working visit to discuss with Soviet partners cooperation in the nuclear power industry and engineering.

Nuclear Energy Discussed

LD082100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Jul 87

[Text] The 11th session of the Czechoslovak and Soviet Government Commission for implementing the two countries' cooperation program in the development of nuclear energy in Czechoslovakia up to the year 1990 began today in Moscow. The Czechoslovak delegation is headed by Federal Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle and the Soviet delegation by Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. They are focusing on cooperation in the construction of the nuclear power stations at Mochovce and Temelin.

Talks Conclude

LD091654 Prague CTK in English 1433 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 9 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle and his Soviet counterpart Ivan Silayev ended here today their consultations on the concept of development of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in engineering.

The two representatives discussed main tasks of cooperation of engineering complexes of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and possibilities of its further extension, paying attention also to questions concerning the share of engineering in speeding up scientific-technological progress.

SFRY'S KRUNIC REPLIES TO GORBACHEV CABLE

LD140918 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0821 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, 14 July (TASS) -- The Yugoslav leadership has always attributed due significance to strengthening relations with the CPSU and the USSR and favored constant political dialogue, being profoundly convinced that the comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation on well-known principles is in accordance with the long-term interests of peoples of both countries, peace, and social progress. This is stated in a telegram from Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in reply to Mikhail Gorbachev. The message expresses gratitude for the congratulations sent by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to Bosko Krunic in connection with his election as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RYZHKOV'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Opening Session Reported

PM091415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 87 Second Edition pp 1, 4

[TASS report: "Talks in Vienna"]

[Text] Vienna, 8 Jul — Talks between N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Federal Chancellor F. Vranitzky of Austria opened here today. In an atmosphere of benevolence and frankness [otkrovennost], characteristic of the relations between the two countries, the state and prospects of Soviet-Austrian cooperation in various spheres and a wide range of questions pertaining to present-day international life were discussed in detail.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the Austrian chancellor expressed satisfaction with the level attained in the two countries' mutual relations, built on trust, equality, mutual respect, and consideration for each other's interests. The sides expressed themselves in favor of a further expansion and deepening of Soviet-Austrian cooperation which accords with the long-term fundamental interests of the USSR and Austria and the cause of strengthening peace and European security.

In the course of the exchange of views, the two countries' heads of government emphasized the enduring significance of the 1955 State Treaty on the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria and of the status of permanent neutrality which Austria adopted, which form the basis of the good relations between the two countries.

The great significance in political and business terms of maintaining a constant dialogue between the leaders of the two countries was noted. The current Soviet-Austrian high-level meetings and talks confirm the continuity of this practice. They make it possible to define in broad and fundamental terms the optimum spheres of Soviet-Austrian cooperation in the longer term. On behalf of the Soviet Government, N.I. Ryzhkov conveyed to Federal Chancellor F. Vranitzky an invitation to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted. The dates of the visit will be determined through diplomatic channels.

Austrian leaders were briefed on the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet with the aim of the radical restructuring of the management of the Soviet economy, and the significance of these decisions in terms of the galvanization and expansion of international economic cooperation was noted.

N.I. Ryzhkov and F. Vranitzky acknowledged that it was desirable to bring into play more actively such progressive forms of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Austria as production sharing and scientific and technical collaboration, specialization, and exchanges of licenses. The possibility of the establishment of joint enterprises as a new sphere in the development of bilateral economic ties was discussed. Both sides showed interest in the speediest possible completion of talks on this question which are being conducted between Soviet foreign economic departments and Austrian firms. In order to enhance the reliability of dealings in this sphere, it has been agreed to hold talks on concluding an intergovernmental agreement on the mutual protection of capital investments.

On a practical level, certain specific questions in the sphere of industrial cooperation were discussed. The sides agreed to hold talks on the possible participation by Austrian firms in the construction in the USSR of additional capacities for the production of metallic cord and brass-plated wire for the reinforcement of high-pressure tubing. Talks will also be continued on extending through the year 2008 the validity of long-term agreements on deliveries to Austria of Soviet natural gas and also on additional deliveries of gas as from 1988. The question of the conclusion of a contract with Austrian firms for the construction in Austria of 10 ice-capable timber-carriers with a carrying capacity of 2,000 tonnes will also be examined.

In the spirit of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, the sides expressed themselves in favor of stepping up exchanges in the sphere of science, culture, education, and information and expanding contacts between people and trade unions, youth, and other public organizations.

During the discussion of topical international problems the sides were unanimous in the view that the current complex international situation calls for responsible actions on the part of all states, actions conducive to the improvement of international relations, consolidation of universal peace, and strengthening of trust and mutual understanding between peoples. The talks participants expressed themselves in favor of approaching the solution of international problems on the basis of the renunciation of the use or threat of the use of military force. They unanimously declared that in the nuclear and space age it is essential to end the arms race on earth and to forestall it in space and to achieve, as soon as possible, specific positive results at the current bilateral and multilateral talks on the limitation and reduction of arms to a level of reasonable sufficiency.

N.I. Ryzhkov briefed F. Vranitzky on the Soviet comprehensive disarmament program and on the situation at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms. F. Vranitzky declared that Austria approves of the peaceful direction of the Soviet Union's foreign policy activity and in particular of the Soviet proposal for the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range and operational and tactical missiles in Europe and expressed his hope for the successful conclusion of the Geneva talks on this question.

F. Vranitzky emphasized that his government's efforts were aimed primarily at creating a climate of trust in relations between states and at establishing day-to-day constructive cooperation between them in practical spheres.

The sides declared their countries' readiness to continue to contribute in every way to the development of the all-European process as an important factor for strengthening security, stability, and cooperation in Europe. The fruitful collaboration and cooperation between the two countries' delegations at the Vienna meeting of CSCE participant states was noted with satisfaction. The sides' desire to strive for the successful conclusion of this meeting and the adoption there of a meaningful and balanced final document which would contribute to further progress in all spheres of the Helsinki Final Act and the consistent implementation of all its components was emphasized.

The two sides reaffirmed their intention to promote in every way peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation in Europe in the economic, scientific, technical, environmental protection, and humanitarian spheres.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. They were attended on the Soviet side by:

B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign affairs; V.Ya. Pavlov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism; A.G. Kovalev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; M.A. Timofeyev, USSR deputy minister of civil aviation; A.P. Bondarenko, chief of the Third European Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry; and G.S. Shikin, Soviet ambassador to Austria; and on the Austrian side by A. Mock, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs; R. Graf, minister of trade; R. Streicher, minister of transport and nationalized industries; F. Lacina, minister of finance; and H. Grubmayer, Austrian ambassador to the USSR.

PRAVDA Carries Vranitzky's Dinner Speech

PM091255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report on Austrian Chancellor Vranitzky 8 July Vienna dinner for visiting USSR Council of Ministers Chairman N.I. Ryzhkov: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Excerpts] 8 Jul -- F. Vranitzky gave a dinner in honor of N.I. Ryzhkov at his residence tonight.

The Austrian and USSR heads of government exchanged speeches.

Addressing the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, F. Vranitzky said:

First of all, I would like to express yet again my joy that you accepted our invitation and to cordially wish you and your delegation "Welcome!" to Vienna and within these walls.

Your first visit to Austria as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers continues a tradition of over 30 years of regular exchanges of visits between our two states at the most diverse levels, and especially at the head of government level. This visit gives us an opportunity to exchange opinions on the state of Austrian-Soviet relations in the political, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural spheres and on the contemporary international situation. I am convinced, esteemed Mr Chairman, that your visit to Austria will make a contribution to even better mutual understanding between our two countries and will create new opportunities for our cooperation.

For a long time now Austrian-Soviet relations have not only been unencumbered by political problems but have also been distinguished by high levels of stability and cooperation. The foundations for this situation were laid in 1955 thanks to the conclusion of the State Treaty on the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria and the status of permanent neutrality chosen by Austria itself. It is on this proven basis that we today are linked with the Soviet Union by excellent friendly and, in a broad sense, good-neighborly relations. We firmly intend to continue working at the sensible enrichment and strengthening of these ties.

From the moment it acquired its full sovereignty 32 years ago, Austria has been pursuing an active foreign policy which both serves to uphold Austria's interests in the international arena and is bound to benefit community among peoples. [paragraph continues]

In parallel with its active participation in the work of international organizations, especially the United Nations and its specialized organizations, and its active participation in the West European integrational process with the framework of the Council of Europe and the European free trade zone which currently encompasses the 18 EFTA and EEC states, Austria attaches priority importance to the development and strengthening of its bilateral relations with the signatory states of the Austrian State Treaty and all other European states. Moreover, Austria's close ties with the pluralist democratic states of the West have never been an obstacle to good-neighborly relations and stable cooperation with the East European states and the USSR in particular.

The multifaceted cooperation between Austria and the USSR has been continuously in the ascendant and developing for over 30 years on the basis of the close network of bilateral treaties. Economic, scientific, and technical relations between our two countries, which set a pattern for many Western countries in the early seventies, are distinguished by a spirit of partnership filled with a high level of trust. Among the outstanding achievements I would like to mention the construction of numerous major industrial projects in the USSR with extensive participation by Austrian firms like, for example, the Lipetsk steel casting combine, which has completed in the sixties and operates using Austrian technology, and the Zhlobin metallurgy plant and metal cord plant, which could possibly be further expanded. Deliveries of the latest Austrian equipment and Austrian consumer goods to the USSR and Austria's imports of Soviet energy, raw materials, and high quality Soviet finished products provide the main avenue of our commodity exchanges. Allow me to express the hope that bilateral trade, which reached significant volumes in the past but has declined somewhat in the last 2 years, will successfully return to its former high level in the future.

At the same time, the long-established and successfully practiced cooperation between Austrian firms and Soviet enterprises and associations is a sound precondition for new forms of production sharing. The opportunity to set up joint enterprises with Western partners, created in the USSR since the start of this year, was welcomed with specific interest also by Austrian firms.

As my predecessor in office has already mentioned on the occasion of the opening of a large Austrian industrial exhibition in Moscow in April last year, Austria could undoubtedly make a contribution to the incipient modernization of the Soviet economy through its deliveries of highly developed technology.

The general upswing that has been seen in the USSR over approximately the last 2 years creates a favorable climate not only for our economic cooperation but also for cultural and scientific exchanges. Austria has great sympathy for and positive interest in the restructuring of Soviet society announced by the new Soviet leadership headed by General Secretary Gorbachev.

We in Austria proceed from the premise that restructuring will expand and deepen. Moreover, we hope that more openness in Soviet society will lead to more openness of the kind that crosses borders, and even to greater penetrability of borders. We also have grounds to hope that this process will lead to broader understanding of human rights and their implementation and to cooperation in the sphere of human relations. We are now working jointly on this at the Vienna meeting of CSCE countries.

Austria, together with its partners from East and West, has submitted numerous proposals at this meeting. They include, among other things, the easing of human contacts across borders, greater freedom of exchange of information, and preservation of the common cultural heritage. In this context, we deliberately and willingly use the term "all-European home," repeatedly used by General Secretary Gorbachev, in the hope that this term will be increasingly imbued with specific meaning. The festivities due to be held in the USSR next year to mark the millennium of Christianity in Russia will provide an opportunity to reflect on the commonality of Europe. This topical occasion should reemphasize the universally acknowledged principle of freedom of religion and conscience.

Austria also pins great hopes on the disarmament dialogue between East and West, which has entered a decisive phase. The numerous initiatives recently undertaken by the USSR in the disarmament sphere have had a positive effect on various disarmament talks. The situation at the talks makes it possible to express the hope that an accord on the withdrawal of enhanced-range medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe and mutual understanding on the question of eliminating shorter-range medium-range nuclear missiles could be reached before the end of this year. Understandably, the Austrian people are particularly interested in the removal of nuclear weapons installed [ustanovlennoye] in our immediate vicinity.

As regards conventional arms reductions, Austria is making efforts to play a hospitable host to the Vienna talks which have been discussing this topic for over 10 years now -- unfortunately without success. Austria believes that neutral and nonaligned European states must also play their role in the sphere of conventional arms reductions. Talks on conventional arms reductions will acquire a greater importance in the overall disarmament process as nuclear arsenals are successfully reduced.

Consultations started in Vienna last February on issuing a mandate for talks between NATO and Warsaw Pact states on the reduction of conventional armed forces and armaments in Europe. Austria expects the Vienna meeting of CSCE countries to reach a decision to issue a mandate for such talks and also for talks on supplementary confidence-building and security measures, and to see these talks included in the overall process of CSCE talks. The enshrining of a mandate for talks on reduction of conventional arms in Europe in the final document of the Vienna meeting of CSCE countries and substantial new agreements on economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation and cooperation in the human relations sphere would give an important fillip to the process of East-West detente and would be in harmony with European peoples' hopes.

Esteemed Mr Chairman, allow me in conclusion to express confidence that Austrian-Soviet relations will continue to successfully develop in the most diverse spheres, in the interests of our two countries and as an example of peaceful coexistence with one another in the continent of Europe.

F. Vranitzky wished the Soviet people health and prosperity, and further successes in cooperation between the two countries in conditions of peace and security. [passage omitted]

The speeches by F. Vranitzky and N.I. Ryzhkov were listened to with attention and were accompanied by applause.

The dinner was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. [passage omitted]

Cooperation Agreements Reported

PM101431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 87 Second Edition pp 1, 4

[TASS reports under general heading "Visit Continues"]

[Excerpts] Vienna, 9 Jul -- [Passage omitted] Talks between Soviet and Austrian delegations continued today in the federal chancellor's department.

N.I. Ryzhkov and F. Vranitzky discussed a series of issues concerning bilateral relations and international problems. F. Vranitzky was informed that in view of the wish expressed by the Austrian side, Moscow has discussed the possibility of a joint Soviet-Austrian space flight. With this end in mind it is proposed to hold talks to agrfee the conditions for training the Austrian candidates for this flight at a Soviet training center. A joint flight like this, which could be made at the beginning of the nineties, would be an important contribution to peaceful Soviet-Austrian cooperation. The Austrian side expressed gratitude for this proposal.

The sides emphasized the importance of ensuring that neutral and nonaligned states continue to enjoy the equal right to actively participate in the discussion of every all-European problem, including disarmament problems. The Austrian side responded positively as a whole to the proposal to hold a meeting of CSCE countries' foreign ministers which would decide on opening talks aimed at radically reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. N.I. Ryzhkov expressed gratitude to the Austrian Government for ensuring favorabale working conditions for the Vienna CSCE meeting.

The concept of an all-European home was discussed in detail when examining the situation on the European Continent. The two sides displayed significantly close views on this issue.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of goodwill and were constructive.

The 2-day official visit by N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has been extremely successful, Federal Chancellor F. Vranitzky said in a conversation with Soviet journalists. The talks helped to reveal new dimensions in Austrian-Soviet relations. This reflects the restructuring policy being carried out under M.S. Gorbachev's leadership.

With regard to Austria's Europe policy, F. Vranitzky noted that it certainly does not signify any rejection of the country's lasting neutrality.

The basic substance of the talks is very positive, the chancellor stressed once again.

A number of Soviet-Austrian documents have been signed today.

They are:

An agreement on cross-Danube trade between the USSR and the Austrian Republic;

A protocol on cooperation in natural gas supplies from the USSR to the Austrian Republic after 2000;

An agreement on cooperation in tourism between the Soviet government and the Austrian Federal Government;

A program for cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet government and the Austrian Federal Government for 1987-1990;

A memorandum between the USSR Civil Aviation Ministry and the American Federal Ministry of Transport and Nationalized Industries. [passage omitted]

Linz, 9 Jul -- N.I. Ryzhkov and persons accompanying him left Vienna today in the afternoon on a special train to Linz, the main city in Upper Austria and a major industrial and administrative center. They visited the "Voest-Alpine" enterprise in Linz, which is Austria's largest nationalized concern.

The "Voest-Alpine" concern is in the top ten leading metallurgical concerns in Western Europe. It employs more than 65,000 people at its plants, factories, and shipyards. It is responsible for all iron ore mined in the country and 70 percent of all lignite.

"Voest-Alpine" is the largest Austrian partner of Soviet foreign trade organizations. It accounts for approximately one-fifth of Soviet-Austrian trade. The concern buys iron ore, ferroalloys, solid fuel, machine tool equipment, ship subassemblies, and so forth from the USSR. It supplies the Soviet Union with pipes, sheet steel, complex metallurgical equipment, and river-going vessels.

The Soviet guests were welcomed by J. Razenbeck [name as published], head of the Upper Austria Land Government, A. Schauberger, Linz first vice burgomaster, and other officials.

N.I. Ryzhkov was acquainted with the enterprise's work organization and visted a sheet steel electrolytic galvanization section and also a section which produces machine tools for flexible production lines. He showed an interest in production technology and talked with workers and engineers.

The Soviet guest was given an explanation of operations by H. Levinskiy [name as published], general director of the "Voest-Alpine" concern, and O. Pueringer [name as published], board chairman. They stressed the importance of expanding ties between the concern's enterprises and Soviet industrial enterprises and foreign trade organizations, and spoke in favor of further developing and deepening this cooperation.

A series of contracts was signed between firms incorporated in "Voest-Alpine" and Soviet foreign trade organizations during the visit.

N.I. Ryzhkov met representatives of the country's industrial and financial circles.

N.I. Ryzhkov and those accompanying him then left for Salzburg.

Visits Austrian Parliament

LD091237 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Vienna July 9 (TASS) -- TASS special correspondents Anatoliy Tyupayev and Vitaliy Chukseyev report:

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Ryzhkov, now on an official visit here at the invitation of Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky and the Government of the Republic of Austria, today visited the Nationalrat (Parliament) of Austria.

Nikolay Ryzhkov positively appraised the state of Soviet-Austrian relations and noted that the two countries' economic, scientific, technical and cultural potentialities made it possible to successfully advance along the lines of further development of these relations. Nikolay Ryzhkov expressed confidence that this met durable interests of the Soviet and the Austrian peoples, served the cause of peace and consolidation of European security. Speaking of ways and prospects of such a development, he underlined the importance of joint ventures on the territory of the USSR.

Being here, Nikolay Ryzhkov said, one cannot but underline the parliament's great responsibility for the preservation of peace and prevention of a nuclear war. No differences in views and convictions can and should be an obstacle to parliamentarians' vigorous activites in this direction.

The head of the Soviet Government underlined special significance of the State Treaty, which had been and remained a significant factor of stability in the centre of Europe, and of the law on Austria's permanent neutrality.

Nikolay Ryzhkov answered numerous questions put by Austrian parliamentarians on the current restructuring drive and broader democracy efforts in the Soviet Union.

Meets With Business Officials

LD101051 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Text] Linz July 10 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Anatoliy Tyupayev and Vitaliy Chukseyev report:

A meeting between Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and members of the Austrian trade, industrial and banking communities was devoted to the exchange of opinions on the issues of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Austria and to a search for new advanced forms of such cooperation. It took place here Thursday evening.

The head of the Soviet Government pointed out that it was high time to think about a new model of economic cooperation which would buttress Soviet-Austrian trade with more developed relations in industry, specialization and cooperation both between individual sectors and inside them, and would bind more closely trade with industry and science. This is also necessitated by "the processes which are not taking place in the Soviet Union and which are substantially changing the outlook of our country as a business partner of the Western countries," he noted.

Nikolay Ryzhkov said that changes in the economic life of the Soviet Union made it possible to involve more actively in trade relations with Austria those areas which are situated closer to the Soviet Union's western border. This task is to be tackled by the agreement on Danube trade which was signed in Vienna on Thursday. The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers pointed to the need for a broader use of such directions which are not new for Austria's relations with West European countries but which are not duly developed in relations between Austria and the Soviet Union. He said that the point in question was, above all, production cooperation.

Such a form as the establishment of joint ventures in the USSR can play an important role in the further development of Soviet-Austrian economic relations.

The head of the Soviet Government assessed as unsatisfactory the present state of East-West economic relations. The main reason for this, "Along with the unfavorable economic situation, is the policy of artificial restrictions practiced by some countries. It seems to me," he said, "that there is no need to speak of what levers the USA uses to hamper the development of normal economic ties with the socialist countries. But nobody will benefit by this. And countries interested in the development of relations with the East are suffering a considerable damage".

"It is now that Western industry gets a real chance for the first time to use the huge potential of the Soviet market," said Nikolay Ryzhkov. "Now prerequisites are shaping up for a qualitatively new interaction between the economies of the socialist countries and the economies of the capitalist countries, between the West and the East."

"Correct organization of world economic ties, which conforms to vital needs of all nations, can become the basis for relations of a new type, mutually advantageous, constructive and dynamic relations," he said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WEIZSAECKER'S VISIT

Moscow TV Carries Youth Meeting

LD122257 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1910 GMT 12 Jul 87

[Special program on the meeting between FRG Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker and representatives of Soviet youth at Moscow's Central Television Studio; Weizsaecker speaks in German fading to Russian translation; date not specified -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted]

[Unidentified youth in German fading to Russian translation] I want to touch on the question of perestroyka. I would like to ask you what you think: Is such a process necessary in your country?

[Weizsaecker] Excuse me, I did not quite catch your first word, is what possible?

[Youth] Perestroyka.

[Weizsaecker] First and foremost I would say that I am impressed by the fact that you, speaking German, used the word perestroyka. I am even of the view that in our country the Russian word perestroyka is understood much better than its translation. In the meantime, perestroyka and glasnost began to be used by the whole world. This means that all of us are really interested in solving the tasks entailed by these words.

Restructuring -- this, first and foremost, is a task that everyone ought to be solving in his own society. We do not want to interfere in the affairs of another society. However, through cooperation and mutual interdependence, we can encourage these processes. After all, there is no sense whatever in the socialist community waiting until capitalism hangs itself with the noose it has itself tied. On the other hand, it is likewise stupid that in the capitalist countries there still exist notions to the effect that a weakening of the socialist community would be tantamount to a strengthening for us. In reality, though, any weakening in your community is tantamount to a weaking in our community and vice versa.

The tasks we are facing: population growth, the protection of nature and the environment, the struggle against hunger, scientific and technological progress, and, and the same time, an ethical approach to this progress -- all these things to a certain extent make the world increasingly interdependent. That is why it is my view that the attitude to the process of restructuring should be, on the one hand, to make one's own system increasingly more open to contacts and, on the other, should entail a positive attitude to, and even sympathy for, a success of restructuring in other countries, above all in large neighboring countries.

[Unidentified youth in German fading to Russian translation] Let us again return to our restructuring. I think you understand why we always harp back to this question. I would like to ask you personally -- what is your view of our restructuring? Do you believe in it? And, further, is resctructuring close to you -- I mean do you understand the paths along which we are proceeding and what problems we thus wish to solve? So, what is your personal attitude?

[Weizsaecker] Well, to begin with I would like to ask you to see my reply not as a desire to decline answering your question. On the other hand, however, I have no intention at all to give marks, not of any kind, to the process of transformations taking place in your country. I cannot do it.

[Youth] Nor do I want you to do this. I would simply like to know your personal assessment.

[Weizsaecker] During the past 15 years I have visited Moscow five times. Each time I have had intensive talks which pertained not only to cooperation, but also to internal development. What I have encountered this time -- I have in mind the topics of the conversations and their intensity in the sense of restructuring, including interlocutors whom I have known for a long time -- have greatly impressed me. I am convinced that the entire process of restructuring demands a new way of thinking in all circles of the population, and this process is not calculated for a brief period of time. Incidentally, a very strange phenomenon: Earlier we always learned from the Russians that one must be patient. Now we learn from the Russians how to overtake time. I understand that it is essential to be in a hurry, that time must not be allowed to be lost. All the same, I think that restructuring has been planned in a sensible and solid way, and that is good. Naturally, it does require a great deal of time, because it is called upon to change the habits which have been accumulating over decades. I am fully confident that the restructuring which has been set in motion will have a great, long and strong influence, irrespective of whether the plans that have been set are implemented on schedule.

A society that has set itself so great a task as restructuring will certainly develop during the course of this process. I think that this process promises much that is good for your generation. Apart from that, this process promises much good for our cooperation.

[Unidentified youth, in German] Thank you very much.

[Unidentified youth, in German fading into Russian translation] Mr President, I would also like to say a few words about restructuring. In my opinion restructuring can be divided into two parts: Restructuring in a single country, for example, in the USSR, and restructuring in the world as a whole. It is this restructuring in the world as a whole that is connected with the overall struggle for peace; that is, all people, including young people, must contribute to this restructuring, and my question consists of the following: This is a question about the mass youth antiwar movements in the FRG. What mass youth organizations are there in the FRG whose activities are connected with an active struggle for disarmament, for the prevention of a new nuclear war, against the militarization of space, and against the siting of U.S. medium-range missiles on the territory of Western Europe? What forms of struggle are used by these organizations?

[Weizsaecker] First of all you have to proceed from the fact that our degree of organization is considerably lower than yours. We don't have the sort of youth organization that you have. We, on the contrary, have very many spontaneous youth groups which concentrate on certain definite themes, but thereby go their own way. So I cannot say anything definite to you about any sort of central leadership, or about any definite political intention, or campaign. We don't have that. Second, the desire of the younger generation to ensure peace in our country is, for sure, no less than yours. This is connected with an aspiration to reduce, step by step, weapons that are capable of destroying mankind. Also of relevance here is the fact that a reduction in nuclear weapons must not lead to such a situation in which wars using other, so-called conventional weapons, might again become possible, like the terrible wars that have been waged previously. That means that the task of the struggle for peace lies not only in opposing nuclear weapons, but also in opposing conventional weapons.

In recent decades great mutual mistrust has existed between countries. A consequence of this mistrust was also a constant growth in armaments. For this reason the need to reduce weapons is the profound conviction of young people, but not only of young people. The aim of reducing these weapons has to be respect for the security needs of the other side. One must have the sort of weapons systems that are suitable only for defense and not for attack. Unexpected actions have to be excluded. A second essential aspect of ensuring peace: Trust is created not by disarmament, but by cooperation. And the better peaceful cooperation functions, the more favorable its effect on disarmament. Consequently, we want to devote ourselves to tasks relating to disarmament, but not at the expense of various spheres of cooperation. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified youth] Mr President, speaking of cooperation and mutual relations between our countries and despite all the positive aspects here, it is also essential to bear in mind those negative aspects of our relations which do exist. For instance, we know in our country that in the FRG neofascism has flared up, both now and in the past, over the years. All this cannot but influence our relations. I would like to ask you for your personal view, as a man, as someone who has been through war, about your attitude toward the events that are currently taking place in the FRG; as a man, as president, as a German.

[Weizsaecker] If you have notions that such tendencies allegedly exist in our country then I am grateful to you for mentioning them, since this gives me an opportunity to say that during a restructuring of one's own thinking it is essential to renounce stereotypes on a reciprocal basis. It is out of the question that neofascist tendencies manifest themselves in our country to any significant extent. Since the war we have constantly held free elections, during which anybody was given an opportunity to express any tendencies -- but none of that met with any response. All this is taking place in the firm conviction that it is my generation's task to do everything in our power so that yours and subsequent generations do not have to experience even once what your grandparents or parents had to li e through and what we had to live through.

What I have just said genuinely reflects the position of the FRG's population as far as this question is concerned. I think that we should not only reform our economic systems, but also that we should change our thinking habits, that it is necessary to see the other side, or the neighbor, as they are and not as they portrayed themselves in the past. I am grateful to you for your question and I wish to reassure you here unequivocally and with the clearest of consciences.

[voices of people all wanting to ask their questions simultaneously]

[Weizsaecker] An entire trio has taken shape here!

[Unidentified youth] I have a question here, a somewhat sensitive one. You know that for a number of years the USSR Government has asked the FRG Government about the return of a part of the state Tallin archives which in 1944 were taken to Germany and are currently to be found in the Federal Archives at Koblenz. What can you say about the possibility of returning this part of the archives to the city of Tallin? I ask you for assistance in solving this problem as speedily as possible, if possible.

[Weizsaecker] I will use your question to investigate this matter. Unfortunately I am currently unable to give you a competent answer, since I have scant knowledge of this. It would be better if I refrained from replying. [passage omitted]

Levin Reviews Weizsaecker Visit

LD102203 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Text] An official farewell ceremony was held in Moscow today for FRG President von Weizsaecker. At Vnukovo Airport he was seen off by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and other officials. Over to our commentator, Viktor Levin.

[Levin] During his stay in Moscow, FRG President von Weizsaecker had a meeting with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and held talks with Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Summarizing the results of the conversations which took place, it is possible to say that they were useful, because the mutual interest and desire for the development of relations was expressed. This is grounds for a positive assessment of the visit by the FRG president to the USSR. One imagines that such a result causes satisfaction in our two countries, and in other states of Europe; after all, the state of affairs in the common European home depends to not a small degree on the development of Soviet-German relations. This topic was broadly reflected in the course of the conversations.

It is clear now as never before that any European state is simply bound to contribute to the resolution of the problems which confront our continent, and many such problems have accumulated. These are the problems of security -- which ought of course to be placed at the forefront; and the problems or cooperation in the sphere or economics, ecology, and humanitarian matters.

At a press conference in Moscow, President von Weizsaecker gave a positive assessment of the Soviet proposal to hold a conference in Moscow of the participating states of the All-European Conference on Humanitarian Matters, and this is gratifying. But we still never got a clear answer to the question of the FRG's position with respect to the Pershing-1A missiles.

It is well known that Bonn qualified its agreement to the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range and operational and tactical missiles with the demand to leave the Pershing-1A operational and tactical missiles -- whose nuclear warheads are controlled by the Americans -- at its disposal. If the warheads belong to the United States then they ought to be included in the clauses of the agreement which is being drafted. But if, however, they are at the FRG's disposal, then one is faced with a violation of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. For this reason, the Soviet side said that if the FRG Government wants the speedy conclusion of an agreement on medium-range and operational and tactical missiles, then it ought to define its position on this matter.

By the way, when we have been presented with tricky questions, we have not left them unanswered. For example, with respect to the question on the German nation, Comrade Gorbachev replied that the political aspect is now important. There are two German states with different socio-political structures. This is a reality. It is necessary to proceed from this. It is quite a different matter, however, that not everyone in the FRG likes such an approach. To recognize the realities and to go forward -- that is our approach. On this basis there are good prospects for relations between the USSR and the FRG.

KIEV REPORTEDLY ISSUES INVITATION TO POPE

LD131627 Vatican International Service in Lithuanian 0330 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] The Ukrainian Government and the Kiev Executive Committee have invited Pope John Paul II to visit the Ukraine.

This has been announced by members of the delegation from Florence, who were recently on an official visit to Kiev. Florence and Kiev are sister cities.

At a specially organized press conference members of the delegation from Florence announced that a written invitation was given to them by the chairman of the Kiev Executive Committee asking them to give it to Cardinal Piovanelli, Archbishop of Florence. In turn, the Cardinal is requested to hand over this invitation to Pope John Paul II.

In the letter addressed to the Pope by the Kiev Executive Committee, a very positive evaluation is given to the role of the Catholic Church in the life of man and peoples.

CARDINAL SIN MAKING 'UNOFFICIAL' VISIT TO MOSCOW

AU091616 Paris AFP in English 1250 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Moscow, Jul 9 (AFP) -- Jaime Cardinal Sin of the Philippines, the highest-ranking Roman Catholic church official to visit the Soviet Union in 15 years, arrived here Thursday on an apparent unofficial mission for the Vatican with Soviet blessing.

The Cardinal was met at the airport by dignitaries of the Russian Orthodox Church, have witnessed an AFP [as received] reporter at the airport.

Cardinal Sin, who is also archbishop of Manila, had stressed before his departure to Moscow that he was making "purely a religious visit" at the invitation of the Russian Orthodox Church. Although the Soviet Union is officially atheist, the Orthodox Church has close links to the authorities.

Before he left Manila, Cardinal Sin's spokesman Felix Bautista noted that the 11-day visit could be considered as an unofficial mission for the Vatican, which is said to be watching the visit closely.

No meetings are scheduled with Soviet leaders, according to Philippines Embassy officials, but they did not rule out discussions during embassy functions held during the Cardinal's four days in Moscow. A visit to the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, has also been tentatively scheduled. [passage omitted]

PRESIDIUM NAMES NEW AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY

PM131110 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 87 Second Edition p 6

[Unattributed "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Albert Sergeyevich Chernyshev USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Turkey.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Vladimir Sergeyevich Lavrov from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Turkey in connection with his retirement.

FURTHER ON MEXICAN CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION'S VISIT

Meets With Gromyko

PM061337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "To Strengthen Friendship Between the USSR and Mexico"]

[Text] The problem of eliminating the danger of nuclear war and details of the restructuring of Soviet economic management were the two main topics in which the Mexican parliamentarians were primarily interested.

Their delegation was received in the Kremlin on 3 July by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Mexican National Congress delegation, which arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is headed by Antonio Riva Palacio, chairman of the National Congress Permanent Committee and chairman of the Senate's Grand Committee.

The conversation, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, began with A.A. Gromyko giving a detailed briefing on the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy and the Soviet proposals aimed at the strengthening of peace.

Our goal is to destroy the nuclear monster, he noted. Under these conditions we are trying to explain the Soviet initiatives to everyone, to the whole world, and to prove that the elimination of the terrible nuclear danger is in the interests of all peoples. It is gratifying that the Soviet Union and Mexico invariably advocate peace and disarmament at all forums. Mexico, just like the Soviet Union, realizes that no problem on earth today is more important than the elimination of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union's proposals, A.A. Gromyko noted, also envisage a phased process leading to the destruction of nuclear weapons. We have submitted specific proposals on this account, and they are now being discussed by the USSR and U.S. delegations in Geneva. Hitherto, however, the U.S. side has not given the consent which could offer an opportunity to sign the appropriate document. I would like to express hope that the blocking of the way to agreement -- regardless of whether it is being done loudly, to the accompaniment of hackneyed statements, or silently -- will be abandoned and that common sense and reason will gain the upper hand. This would already be an important step toward a radical solution of the question of the elimination of nuclear weapons, for which the Soviet Union has been and is calling.

A. Riva Palacio: As one of the "Delhi Six" or the "Four Continents Group" as it is also known, Mexico displays firm determination to struggle against nuclear weapons.

A.A. Gromyko: These are remarkable words! The peoples can only applaud this stance by Mexico.

A. Riva Palacio: Just the detailed briefing on the Soviet Union's struggle against nuclear weapons, its struggle to destroy these weapons, is worth the trip to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union wholly supports the steps taken by the "Delhi Six" against nuclear weapons, A.A. Gromyko noted. Evidence of this can be seen in the replies sent by M.S. Gorbachev to the messages of the heads of state and government from these "Six Countries," which have already gained profound respect.

The chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium went on to speak of the revolutionary transformations in society's economic and social development now underway in the Soviet Union. The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session which has just ended adopted decisions of fundamental importance for the restructuring of the economy's leadership and the democratization of the country's entire social life.

We want more efficient economic management, he said, we want to eliminate shortcomings and improve the people's life in all respects. These are tasks on a grand scale. Both the party and the entire people are fully determined to solve the tasks now facing our socialist society. Our social system's potential is such that their solution is within our people's power.

We are talking about the consolidation of socialism. Do not let anyone anywhere in the world imagine that the Soviet Union would switch to methods of economic management which do not correspond with the goals of consolidating our socialist system. We want restructuring to bring more socialism and further successes for it.

Society in our country is united. Some people in the West try to look for splits in the Soviet leadership, the party, or society. They are wasting their time. We have complete unity of views, both in the party and in society as a whole.

The implemention of restructuring is inseparably and organically linked with Soviet foreign policy. We have no other goal but peace. The country needs peace for the successful implementation of restructuring. The word peace on our banner not only expresses the lofty ideal of the socialist social system but also corresponds with our practical policy in internal affairs. We are therefore justified in saying that the USSR's domestic policy and its foreign policy constitute a durable alloy.

The Mexican delegation's members highly appraised the Soviet Union's bold and innovative approach to international affairs. They noted that the USSR's foreign policy initiatives offer good prospects for progress in the cause of disarmament.

As for restructuring, the guests said that they were particularly impressed by the statement that economic restructuring cannot be effected without restructuring people's minds. Soviet society's unity was another fact noted by the Mexican parliamentarians.

A. Riva Palacio: We believe there are no splits in your leadership, and if there are any discussions they center only on how to conduct restructuring better and more efficiently.

Questions of a regional nature and regional conflicts were discussed during the conversation: Central America, the Caribbean, the Near and Middle East, and some parts of Asia.

In the course of the conversation, both sides emphasized the need to activate mutually advantageous Soviet-Mexican cooperation. The long-term program for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries currently being elaborated will be highly important for it.

The participants in the conversation affirmed both sides' desire to further develop ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Mexican National Congress. These ties make a useful contribution to the strengthening of mutual understanding and cooperation between the peoples of both countries.

Taking part in the conversation were R.-B. I. Songayla, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.M. Mishin, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; N.F. Rubtsov, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretariat, USSR ambassador to Mexico R.A. Sergeyev; and Mexican ambassador to the USSR H. Flores de la Pena.

The delegation departed for Leningrad in the evening.

Leaves Leningrad For Moscow

LD061647 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Leningrad July 6 TASS -- A delegation of the congress of the United Mexican States concluded today its stay in Leningrad, the second largest Soviet city with a population of five million, and left for Moscow.

The delegation is staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Holds News Conference

PM131359 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Complete Satisfaction"]

[Text] A. Riva Palacio, head of a Mexican National Congress delegation, chairman of the Senate Grand Commission, and chairman of the Congress Permanent Commission, has expressed complete satisfaction with his visit to the Soviet Union. He was speaking at a 9 July Moscow news conference for Soviet and foreign correspondents.

During the week, the USSR Supreme Soviet's guests, who are in our country on an official visit, familiarized themselves with the life and sights of Moscow and Leningrad.

Sharing his impressions, A. Riva Palacio noted that the parliamentarians had numerous meetings and frank [otkrovennyy] conversation on Soviet soil and regard the hospitality shown them as a manifestation of the friendly relations between the Soviet people and the Mexican people.

The guest stated that the two countries have similar positions on a number of pressing international questions. A sense of responsibility for the fate of human civilization is the basis of these positions. Mexico is making efforts in its region to alleviate international tension. As one of the "Group of Six" it advocates improving the situation throughout the world.

The head of the delegation expressed the confidence that the visit will serve to further broaden traditional Mexican-Soviet parliamentary links, which are in the mainstream of the friendly contacts existing in various spheres of the life of the two countries.

In conclusion A. Riva Palacio wished the Soviet people new successes in implementing the outlined programs.

SUPREME SOVIET DECREE ON GRISHIN RESIGNATION

LD141024 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has issued a decree on the discontinuation ahead of time of Viktor Grishin's powers of deputy of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the grounds of his personal application on his resignation.

FURTHER ON FORMER UKRAINE PREMIER, REPLACEMENT

PM131315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 2

[Own correspondents N. Baklanov and S. Tsikora report: "Time for Specific Decisions. Notes from the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] The latest Ukrainian Supreme Soviet session discussed questions concerning urban and rural amenities and the work of health care organs.

...On how many occasions, over how many years, and on how many different levels have the problems of contacts and collaboration between local soviet organs and various enterprises, departments, and ministries been discussed? Delivering reports at the current session, A. Statinov and A. Tovstanovskiy, chairmen of the Donetsk and Ternopol Oblispolkoms respectively, noted that certain work is being done in the oblasts on the development of cities and the countryside. Success in this work depends largely on the application of joint efforts by local soviets and economic managers. Wherever a common language has been found, the results can be seen: Roads are laid, street and park amenities are provided, consumer services are developed, and the established appearance of ancient cities is preserved. The results are different wherever such contacts have not been established: More than one-third of urban roads in the very same Donetsk and Ternopol Oblasts lack hard surface, while a large proportion of streets are unlit. Last year alone the shortfall in fulfilling the plan for housing and consumer services construction was almost R15 million.

The idea of the impossibility of using old-fashioned methods to effectively influence social sphere sectors like health care and social security was stressed in the speech by Deputy V. Lenchinskiy, chairman of the Permanent Health and Social Security Commission. It is necessary to face up to the truth: The level of medical assistance in the republic fails to satisfy the local population. People are indignant at the long lines of people waiting to be seen by physicians and at the formalism in conducting medical examinations and supplying invalidity assessments. But the elimination of these shortcomings does not depend on medical workers alone. Renewal and strengthening of the material base are extremely necessary in the health care services. What is needed is more than just buildings to house new hospitals and health centers. Today they must be fitted with equipment whose cost exceeds that of construction. Unless enterprises help, health care services will be unable to operate at the required level. Following the adoption of the Law on State Enterprise, such help is no longer a problem from the legal viewpoint. There still remains, however, the problem of the obsolete views and approaches of economic leaders who believe that medicine has "nothing to do with them." Unfortunately, large and widely known plants such as Kiev's "Arsenal" and "Leninskaya Kuznitsa," Nikopol's Yuzhnotrubnyy Plant, the "Yubileynaya" and "Dneprovskaya" mines in Dnepropetrovsk Oblasts, and others fail to set an example in the solution of medical-social questions.

The subjectivist and voluntarist approach of some leaders toward the setting of priorities in the construction of health care projects has proved rather deeply rooted. The time has come for the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Construction Minister Comrade Salo and the republic State Agro-Industrial Committee Deputy Chairman Comrade Cherep to be taken more strictly to task for having failed to ensure the construction of health care and social security projects. A sum of R10 million remained unspent on such projects during this year's first 5 months.

The republic Supreme Soviet adopted corresponding resolutions on the questions discussed at the session. They note the need for comprehensive development of cities and the countryside and for further enhancement of levels of medical and social services for the population.

The Supreme Soviet resolved to relieve A.P. Lyashko of his duties as chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers in connection with his retirement on pension. Vitaliy Andreyevich Masol was appointed chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the session's work.

YELTSIN TO CHAIR MOSCOW SOVIET 'PARTY GROUP'

PM131059 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Moscow City Soviet Party Group"]

[Text] An organizational meeting of the party group of the newly elected Moscow City Soviet was held 1 July. B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, was elected chairman, and V.V. Skitev, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Organizational Party Work Department, was elected secretary.

The party group discussed questions concerning the holding of the first session of the Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies, 20th Convocation.

KHERSON OBKOM REPLACES FIRST SECRETARY

AU300749 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 24 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] A plenum of Kherson Obkom was held on 23 June. It discussed the progress made in organizational and political measures taken to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses.

The plenum examined an organizational issue. A.N. Girenko was relieved of the duties of obkom first secretary in connection with his election as Crimean Obkom first secretary.

M.M. Kushnirenko, hitherto Kherson Oblispolkom chairman, was elected Kherson Obkom first secretary.

B.V. Kachura, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, participated in the plenum proceedings.

COUNCIL APPOINTS NEW DEPUTY EDUCATION MINISTER

PM131335 Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR: OTDEL PERVYY No 26, 1987 p 551

[USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Appointment of Comrade A.A. Korobeynikov as USSR First Deputy Minister of Education"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers resolves that:

Comrade A.A. Korobeynikov be appointed USSR first deputy minister of education.

N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers

NOVOYE VREMYA CITES KUZNETSOV ON IMMIGRATION

LD131416 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1246 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jul (TASS) -- In keeping with the Constitution and the international obligations of the USSR, the letter and the spirit of the CSCE documents, and also of last year's conference in Berne, the Soviet Government is making human contacts and issues of reuniting families easier, asserts Rudolf Kuznetsov. The chief of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs Visas and Registration Department gave an interview for the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA.

The document concerning the procedure for the immigration into the USSR and emigration from it which came into force on 1 January this year has significantly extended the categories of individuals for whom emigration from the country to a place of permanent residence has been permitted: For this it is sufficient to have not only the invitation of a husband, wife, mother, father, son or daughter, as was formerly the case, but also of siblings. As a result, in the first 5 months of this year, emigration was permitted for more than 8,000 people -- this is one and half times more than for the whole of 1986, Rudolf Kuznetsov said.

He noted that after the publication of the document -- the first time this had happened in the USSR -- "We received many letters from citizens giving opinions and suggestions. Some we have already taken into consideration in our practical work. For instance, trips from both sides are now possible not only for meetings with close relatives, but also with other relations and also with friends."

There are other changes which were incorporated into the rules after the publication of the document. In particular, the paragraph listing the relatives whose agreement is required for exit from the country to be registered has been clarified. Now all that is required is the agreement of the father, the mother, and any former spouse (if there are under-age children). The agreement of a son, a daughter, a brother or sister is needed only if they live together with those who are leaving and those of the same household. The necessity of such an agreement in principle is not doubted by anybody -- the rights not only of those who are leaving, but those who are staying behind must be protected in equal measure, said the head of the visa and registration department.

Responding to questions about other new features, Kuznetsov noted that the restriction on the time interval between exits and entries had been completely lifted for citizens of the USSR living abroad, and also for Soviet people on invitation from the former. Formerly, as a rule they were allowed once a year. There is something else: Formerly Soviet citizens with permanent residence abroad, when they were in the USSR were obliged to inform the organs of internal affairs of their trips around the country. Now this practice has been dropped -- a citizen of the USSR can travel wherever he wishes without any notification. Furthermore, former Soviet citizens who once left for Israel, but who now live in another country and have taken out its citizenship, get the right to invite their relatives. Certain other details concerned with entry and exit to and from the USSR have been made more precise with the aim of greater freedom of action.

PRAVDA REVIEWS GORBACHEV THREE-VOLUME ANTHOLOGY

PM091241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 87 Second Edition pp 2, 3

[Editorial article: "More Socialism: On the Publication of a Three-Volume Anthology of Selected Speeches and Articles by M.S. Gorbachev"]

[Text] Our age has put forward unprecedentedly innovative and large-scale tasks which must be resolved in the shortest possible time. They call for boundless energy, revolutionary boldness, and considerable progress in the sphere of theory.

How is the course of acceleration, restructuring, and the attainment of a qualitatively new state of Soviet society to be carried out, what methods are to be used to involve the masses in this great matter, what is the role of the party and the state to be in the changed conditions, how is peace to be preserved, and how are all the peoples inhabiting our planet to be provided with truly humane spiritual and material living conditions? These and other most important questions of the theory and practice of socialism and world development are reflected in the three-volume anthology of selected articles and speeches by general secretary of the CPSU Central Commmttee M.S. Gorbachev.

The works published span a period of almost 20 years. They show the fullness and complexity of the Soviet land's life and analyze both out achievements and the contradictions in society's development and the mistakes and omissions. The materials contained in the book present a picture of the development of the author's political and theoretical style of thinking and the continuity and innovativeness of his ideas.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th party congress prepared the way for the objective scientific analysis of the situation which had taken shape in society and took decisions of historic significance for the country's destiny. Their fundamental point is: more socialism. The party and the Soviet people have irrevocably embarked on restructuring have taken the first steps in this direction. The CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum, which considerably advanced restructuring along the course outlined by the Congress, deepened the realization of its necessity and of the new approaches toward achieving it. Socialism's potential, what it gives man in practical terms, and society's effectiveness will be judged in terms of the progress and results of restructuring.

The path toward the scientific study of social development as an integrated and law-governed process in all its tremendous diversity and contradictoriness is indicated by Marxism-Leninism. It enables us to correctly examine the character and interaction of economic and political forces, find the right directions, forms and methods of work, and feel confident at the major turning points of history. The materials in the three-volume anthology cogently attest to the party's determined desire to revive the creative and critically transforming spirit of Leninism in modern conditions, and to do so as fully as possible, and to keenly raise the question of the "moment of truth" and the assertion of truthfulness in life and in science, which is required to study it.

In his work, the author constantly refers to V.I. Lenin's ideas. His theoretical tenets, major assessments, and conclusions are based on a Leninist methodology of political, social, and economic analysis, on Leninist approaches to the multifaceted problems of socialist building, and on Lenin's study of the contradictions of real life.

When considering the unprecedentedly complex range of problems arising from the objective, and to a large extent new, present realities and from the crucial character of the development of both our society and the world as a whole, M.S. Gorbachev is guided by Lenin's preposition: "He who tackles particular questions without first resolving the general questions will inevitably and at every step unconsciously 'run into' those general questions... and will condemn his policy to the worst uncertainties and lack of principle." (Complete Collected Works, Vol 15, p 368). It was just such an approach in the report "Vital Creativity of the People" at the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference (December 1984) which made it possible to put forward the new theoretical ideas and to outline the tasks connected with the further development of socialist society.

"...The main task of our day is to achieve a substantial acceleration of socioeconomic progress. It will be achieved with the utmost determination and purposefulness." (Vol 2, p 77). At the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the 27th party congress the idea of acceleration was developed into an integrated concept and a system of views and practical measures to implement it. This concept is the pivot of the Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th party congress and of the new edition of the CPSU Program.

The concept of acceleration, which is comprehensively validated in the three-volume anthology, has its theoretical basis in the Marxist-Leninist understanding of the mechanisms whereby the laws of social development operate. It substantially enriches the study of the establishment of the communist stage of development and our ideas on the interaction of productive forces and production relations, socialist ownership, the cooperative system, commodity-money relations developed on a socialist basis, the people's socialist self-management and democracy, the development of social consciousness, the causes of negative phenomena and the means to overcome them, and so forth. This concept is aimed not at determining what has been achieved but at revealing and resolving the contradictions, at transforming them into a source of self-development, and at effectively seeking ways and methods of accelerating socioeconomic progress. So that in the foreseeable future socialist society becomes the embodiment of all that is advanced and humane and a model of economic efficiency and spiritual wealth. This is essentially a matter of a comprehensive, systematic approach to the solution of the tasks of social progress and the qualitative renewal of socialism as a whole, not simply of the improvement of certain aspects. This, in turn, presupposes the elimination of outmoded dogmas and stereotyped thinking and old-fashioned theoretical and political principles, which for many years held back the development of the theory and practice of socialism and people's initiative.

The further development of the concept of acceleration, dictated by both the country's internal needs and by international conditions stimulates intensive work in creative thought and the strengthening of its links with practice and will promote the development of creative Marxism-Leninism.

It is impossible to thoroughly renew all aspects of the country's life, to give socialism the most modern forms of social organization, and to fully reveal the potential of our system without restructuring all spheres of socialist society's life. As the three-volume anthology shows, this is a real revolution in the system of relations within society, in people's hearts and minds, in the psychology and understanding of the contemporary period and above all of the tasks created by rapid scientific and technical progress.

The Central Committee January (1987) Plenum provided the theory and policy of restructuring, steered the line of the 27th CPSU Congress toward practical actions in all directions, and exposed the roots of the braking mechanism which restructuring is designed to destory. The changes taking place in society recently show particularly clearly that the healthy forces in the country and the working people firmly support restructuring, acceleration, and the immediate solution of the urgent problems. Restructuring has won an ideological and moral victory and its impact has been wide-ranging and deep.

At the same time it is becoming increasingly clear that restructuring is a complex and contradictory process. The revolutionary transformations in society have highlighted the contradiction between the requirements of renewal, creativity, and creative initiative on the one hand, and conservatism, inertia, and selfish interests on the other. Eliminating this contradiction requires rapid and resolute measures -- both in cadre policy and in the affirmation of new approaches and norms of party, state, and social life.

The main question of socialist theory and practice is how to create incentives more powerful than those provided by capitalism for economic, scientific, technical, and social progress and how to most effectively combine planned leadership with the interests of the individual and the collective. Qualitative changes in the economic management system will offer new opportunities for utilizing the socialist system's advantages. The party's tasks in the radical restructuring of economic management were examined by the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum.

The concept of the restructuring of management, M.S. Gorbachev noted at the plenum, "is aimed at reorienting economic growth from interim results to socially significant end results, the satisfaction of social needs, and the all-around development of man, at turning scientific and technical progress into the main factor of economic growth, and at creating a reliable cost-cutting mechanism."

The new economic mechanism is designed to be a powerful lever and driving force for good, enterprising, resourceful work. The main matter here is to give broad rights to enterprises and ensure their real economic independence based on full economic accountability [khozyaystevennyy raschet].

The CPSU's most important task is the practical implementation of reform in all links and at all levels. Primary party organizations, working in labor and production collectives, have a special role to play.

Restructuring means giving priority to the development of the social sphere and the increasingly complete satisfaction of Soviet people's vital daily needs. The striving to thoroughly understand their interests and needs was clearly shown during the tours of the country by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and during his meetings and conversations with working people. Those tours are also reflected in the the present publication.

The idea of a strong, integrated social policy is consistently expressed in the three-volume work. It embraces all aspects of social life and views man as the goal of socialist progress and the human factor as the decisive force of this progress. It is in this context that the major social questions connected with improving the people's well-being, implementing the principle of socialist justice, enhancing the leading role of the working class, improving organizational and educational work with young people, the education and health system, and national relations, and strengthening the friendship of the peoples are analyzed.

The idea of the founders of Marxism on man's increasing role in social progress is particularly relevant today. The author refers to it repeatedly. After all, restructuring is ultimately the expansion of the potential for the development of the individual and the initiative of Soviet man as master of the country, worker, and citizen.

The enhancement of the human factor is closely connected with the further democratization of all aspects of society's life. Maximum democracy is not just a slogan, it is also the essence of restructuring. Without democracy there is no initiative, without democracy there is no direct participation in the management of production, without democracy there is no social justice, without democracy there is no involvement of each individual in the affairs of society as a whole. In brief, without democracy there is no socialism. The party is working to ensure that the reality of the far-reaching formula: "More democracy means more socialism" is borne out by everyday life. That is the aim of the Law on State Enterprise (Association) and the laws on the Nationwide Discussion of Important Questions of State Life and on the Procedure of Appeal to the Courts Against Illegal Actions by Officials Encroaching on Citizens' Rights, which were adopted by the 7th session of the 11th USSR Supreme Soviet, and the constantly expanding practice of the election of leaders in production and party organs, the competitive system and the certification of workers, the development of openness, criticism, and self-criticism, and of monitoring from below. New approaches to local soviet elections have also been tried out.

There are further important steps to come. But the aim is the same: It is to strengthen the people's power more consistently, to give them greater opportunity for creativity, and to broaden the system of guarantees of Soviet man's political and civil rights. Efforts must and will be made to ensure that working people have broader rights to exert a decisive influence both on the formation and on the activity of state and social organs and on the work and life of labor collectives in an atmosphere of full openness and in conditions of the monitoring, accountability, and electivity of officials. There can be no successful progress without abandoning management by mere administration and command, superfluous regimentation and prohibition, and without breaking down the wall of bureaucratic distrust in people's intelligence and experience and in their proprietorial and state-minded approach to matters.

The party and the Soviet people are carrying out restructuring, developing democracy, and strengthening socialism's values not to please someone else but to ensure that our society can reach beyond restructuring and democracy to new heights of socioeconomic and spiritual progress. "The constant broadening and strengthening of socialist democracy is the only possible form in which a socialist society can exist and function correctly" (Vol 1, p 112).

The ability to live and work in conditions of the expansion of democracy presupposes debate and a clash of opinions and positions. All this is natural and necessary in the quest for the truth and with the aim of resolving the problems that arise.

The determining feature of the socialist democratic spirit is the organic combination of democracy and discipline, independence and responsibility, and the rights and obligations of citizens. True democracy has nothing to do with all-permissiveness, irresponsibility, and anarchy. While protecting each person's rights, it simultaneously serves each collective and society as a whole and defends their interests.

Making the most efficient use of the full potential of the socialist self-management of the people means breathing new life into all the cells of our social organism and powerfully accelerating our forward movement. This idea permeates M.S. Gorbachev's speeches, reports, and articles.

When talking about the country's destiny and questions of vital importance for its present and future, V.I. Lenin emphasized: "The party is responsible" (Vol 50 p 17).

Ours is a ruling party and holds in its hands powerful levers of influence on social processes. Theory and policy, the ideas and strength of organization, and millions of Communists in production, management, science, technology, and culture — such is the mighty potential of the party. The present stage — the stage of the qualitative transformation of society — demands from the party and each of its organizations fresh efforts, principled evaluations of their own activity, professionalism, and selflessness.

The anthology shows the party's life in its most important facets and manifestations. Citing specific facts, it shows that the ideas of restructuring have been understood by the majority of party cadres and are beginning to appear in practical deeds. There is a higher degree of frankness and trenchancy in the way problems are raised and a higher level of criticism and self-criticism. However, the search for new forms and methods of work is not easy. You come across those who say that the guidelines expressed at the congress and at Central Committee plenums apply only to the sphere of major policy and that everyday life must take its natural course and follow well-trodden paths. This is shown, among other things, by the fact that the desire of many party organizations to assume managerial functions has not abated. The three-volume anthology convincingly demonstrates that such approaches are unjustified and warns against replacing the party or political leadership and the organization of the fulfillment of practical tasks by excessive administration and petty tutelage.

"The way in which party organizations work will determine to a large extent the activeness of millions of working people, and the scale and depth of the people's creativity — the decisive force of acceleration. Only by placing man at the center of party work will we be able to resolve the tasks put forward by the congress" (Vol 3, p 448).

The party reports and elections that are due soon should provide an assessment of what has been done and decide what must be done to deepen and accelerate restructuring. This will be the most important stage in the further boosting of the party's entire activity on the way toward the All-Union Party Conference which will be convened on 28 June 1988. The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum stressed that it is now particularly important to increase the party's influence on all the areas of restructuring and to ensure the skillful leadership of social processes and the elaboration of new creative approaches in party work.

The more consistently the party's vast creative potential working to accelerate Soviet society's development is realized, so the need to increase the initiative and responsibility of cadres and the importance of waging a tireless campaign for the pure and honorable image of the party member become more palpable. The materials contained in the three-volume anthology clearly formulate the party's demands on cadre policy in the light of past lessons and of those new, large-scale tasks presented by life today. Cadres' attitude toward restructuring and the tasks of acceleration, an attitude shown not in words but in deeds, is the deciding factor in this policy and serves to set the tone. The conclusions on the need to ensure the stability of party leadership and the correct mix of experienced and young workers, which, however, must not be accompanied by cadre stagnation, are of fundamental importance, as is the conclusion that no single party organization or single worker can remain unmonitored. Genuine concern for cadres has nothing to do with complacency, total license, favor, and flattery. The interests of the party and the people are supreme -- that is the immutable law of cadre policy.

In recent years Soviet people have been showing an ever increasing interest in party affairs. Communists and above all communist leaders [kommunisty-rukovoditeli] are regarded as the example in all things. The party member, who devotes all his strength and intellectual fervor to the common cause, and who is irreproachable, even in trifling matters, asserts the lofty values of socialism by his own honorable and pure image and sets an inspiring example to others. Party committees are also expected to protect the honor of the party, M.S. Gorbachev stresses, and that means that party, not the honor of rank.

When launching the campaign for the renewal of socialism, the CPSU believed from the very beginning and continues to believe that this vast work must be based on a firm foundation of conviction. Guided by Lenin's demand, the author views ideological work as a living organism responding sensitively to the slightest changes in social life. The notion is developed with the utmost consistency that ideas, no matter how attractive they seem, still do not automatically produce an integrated and active world outlook unless they are linked with the masses' social and political experience. It is from the very interlinking of advanced ideas and the actual practice of building the new society that socialist ideology derives its energy and effectiveness.

During restructuring there has already been some measure of success in achieving a rapprochement between ideological work and life and the processes now occurring in society. Party organizations and propaganda cadres take considerable credit for the fact that the masses are increasingly being won over by the idea of the renewal. But work on the ideological front must still be launched in many directions and the whole party aktiv and all Communists must be moblized to take part. So as to convert the energy of schemes into the energy of actions.

The tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development also determine the CPSU's international strategy. Its main aim is to enable the Soviet people to work in conditions of peace and freedom. A large part of the anthology is given over to materials devoted to foreign policy questions.

Here it is necessary to turn first and foremost to the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th congress, which formulated the bases of an all-embracing system of international security and also to the 15 January 1986 statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which contained a detailed plan for the elimination of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction by the end of this century while also preventing the militarization of space.

The provisions of these documents, which are of crucial importance for Soviet foreign policy, are further developed in M.S. Gorbachev's later speeches, utterances, conversations, and interviews. When rereading them you can see for yourself that the CPSU's foreign policy program "is essentially a fusion of the philosophy of shaping a safe world in the nuclear and space age with a platform of specific actions" (Vol 3 p 247).

Soviet foreign policy philosophy is based on the principles of the new political thinking. Its innovativeness is due to the fact that it was generated by the realities of the modern world, the world of the last 40 years, which have been marked by profound social and political changes coupled with unprecedented scientific and technical achievements. These achievements opened truly immense horizons of progress before mankind but at the same time presented mankind with the threat of self-destruction. The awareness of such realities also made it necessary to seek new approaches to the solution of complex, constantly multiplying problems of a perpetually moving, contradictory, yet at the same time interconnected and in many respects integrated world. The anthology's materials enable the reader to follow the process of implementing the new thinking in our country's foreign policy and see its deep roots nurtured by Marxist-Leninist theory.

The author shows that the new political thinking is a development of Lenin's teaching on peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems in conditions where nuclear confrontation demands approaches and forms of mutual relations among states unlike anything that has existed so far. It is a reliance on Lenin's teaching on peaceful coexistence which has helped lead the CPSU to the conclusion that henceforth "confrontation between capitalism and socialism can occur /only and exclusively in the forms of peaceful competition and peaceful rivalry"/ [passage within slantlines published in boldface] (Vol 3 p 247), which in turn is possible only with equal security for all.

Such is the result of the scientifically validated analysis of the complex dialectics of general human and class interests in a situation in which success in the struggle for mankind's survival has become the prerequisite for resolving all other problems. It is no coincidence that this struggle is headed by the world's first socialist state because ultimately the enemy of peace and the enemy of the working people are the selfsame forces. In this sense the bases of the all-embracing system of international security adopted by the 27th congress and the 15 Janurary 1986 statement by the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary are examples of the new political thinking in conditions of the nuclear and space age.

At the same time, the new thinking is not some definitive, closed, and invariable entity. On the contrary, by its very essence it presupposes the ability to perceive and consider new phenomena and to seek new solutions. The Soviet proposals in the disarmament sphere in recent years clearly illustrate the flexibility organically inherent in the new political thinking.

Despite the fact that the new thinking is still far from being universally applied, it is already entering into the practice of international relations. This is demonstrated in particular by the general understanding reached during the meeting of the USSR and U.S. leaders in Geneva that nuclear war must never be launched and that there can be no winners in it. This is also corroborated by the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik, which proved that nuclear disarmament is really attainable.

The new thinking must be applied to all spheres of interstate relations -- the political (the establishment of trust in the world arena), the economic (the concept of economic security), and the cultural and humanitarian (the broadening and deepening of international cooperation, including on human rights questions). In the anthology's materials the reader will find a detailed elaboration of these problems aimed at humanizing international relations and extending to them the norms of morality that are common to all mankind.

The current philosophy of Soviet foreign policy is based on the need for cooperation in the cause of consolidating peace and ensuring international security for all countries regardless of their social system. At the same time, of course, the strengthening of cooperation and collaboration among the socialist countries is of paramount importance. It is concern for that which permeates the speeches by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary during bilateral and multilateral meetings with socialist states' leaders and visits to fraternal countries.

Dialogue with all sociopolitical forces, even those committed to ideological views opposed to ours, is more necessary than ever in the struggle against the threat of nuclear catastrophe. But it acquires a special significance for communist and workers' parties, revolutionary and democratic forces, and the national democratic movements. There is also work to be done here. "In our view, if you look at the facts, left-wing and democratic forces, of which communists have always been and remain an inalienable and integral part, could act more cohesively in the struggle against the military threat" (Vol 3, pp 150-151).

The materials contained in the book demonstrate that the entire activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the international arena in recent years has also been marked by new thinking aimed at the restructuring of interstate relations.

The three volumes of M.S. Gorbachev's selected speeches and articles have appeared in the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. They show that the restructuring which has been launched in the country is a direct continuation of the cause of the October Revolution and the consistent implementation of the ideas inscribed on our revolution's banner.

The picture of the achievements in the decades of socialist building is an imposing one. But the times are setting us a new challenge. Under changing conditions Soviet society is again facing a test of its dynamism and its ability to rapidly climb the ladder of progress. The works of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee are a call to tireless creative search, energetic, resourceful, and innovative actions, and to work which both by its content, effectiveness, and end results must be revolutionary transforming activity in the interests of the people.

DOBRYNIN ADDRESSES ACADEMY GRADUATION

PM031053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "New Graduates"]

[Text] There was a students' graduation ceremony on 29 June at the Institute of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee.

The representatives of communist, workers, and revolutionary democratic parties and liberation movements were greeted by CPSU Central Committee Secretary A.F. Dobrynin.

In the broad historical context, he said, our parties are working on one and the same task -- affirmation and development of a real, effective alternative to capitalism with its policy of social and national oppression, militarism, and military confrontation. But we are tackling this task each in our own way, in line with the specific nature of our own countries. In the complex dialectics of an integral and contradictory world it is particularly important today to find the optimal political combination of national and international interests to advance the cause of peace and social progress in all areas and strengthen the international solidarity of working people bequeathed by the founders of our teaching.

The current class of Social Sciences Institute students is graduating in the year of the Great October jubilee. It was 70 years ago that for the first time in history the interests of the working man were placed at the center of state policy and humane principles of society's socioeconomic development were established. Today our country possesses a mighty economic base and an advanced intellectual potential and the party is armed with a profoundly reasoned concrete action program which the Soviet people see as an expression of their own aspirations. We see all this as a reliable foundation for the implementation of our plans.

In continuing the cause of the socialist revolution and revealing and eliminating shortcomings, we are concerned not only about the future of socialism in our country but also the future of world social progress. We are aware of the great international significance of the revolutionary changes in our country. We regard restructuring as the response to the historic challenge of the present stage of competition between socialism and capitalism. By its results the peoples will judge the potential of socialism and its socioeconomic effectiveness. We firmly believe our party and our people will be able through restructuring to reveal the enormous creative potential of the new social system and demonstrate its indisputable advantages.

A routine CPSU Central Committee plenum has just been held. The plenum raised to a new level work on implementing the course outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress, comprehensively revealed the laws governing restructuring, and elaborated scientifically valid methods of implementing it. The program adopted at the plenum for radically restructuring economic management creates a powerful and effective lever for accelerating the revolutionary transformations.

We hope, comrades, that when you go home you will be able to pass on all the truth about our achievements and goals, about the problems we are overcoming and solving, and about the atmosphere of creative quest for effective ways of implementing the party's plans which reigns in our society.

The paramount problem for all of us is that of achieving lasting peace and halting the arms race and the policy of militarism. Can one really accept the fact that approximately 1 in 350 inhabitants of the earth is a soldier and only 1 in 3,700 is a doctor? Nuclear explosives with a total yield of approximately 20,000 megatons -- 1.5 million Hiroshima-size bombs -- are stockpiled in nuclear arsenals. The CPSU efforts in the struggle for peace are based on the modern foreign policy philosophy which is succinctly expressed in two words: "New thinking." Describing its main features and the main areas of the CPSU's struggle to create an all-embracing system of international security, A.F. Dobrynin said: It is less than 18 months since the 27th CPSU Congress. But already one can talk about the profound, long-term influence of its ideas on international development. [paragraph continues]

Reykjavik demonstrated for the first time in the nuclear era that a reduction of nuclear armaments is possible. This is an historic achievement in itself. But as yet, unfortunately, one can only talk about possibilities, not about real steps on disarmament questions. U.S. and NATO figures, showing an obvicus lack of political realism, do not want to abandon the pursuit of the specter of strategic military superiority over the Soviet Union.

How ingrained the stereotypes of confrontational, power politics are in the minds of these people and how difficult it is for them to switch from words to action in questions of disarmament was demonstrated by the reaction of the governments of the United States and Western countries to Soviet proposals on medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles. After many months of procrastination and consultation the NATO allies, fearing an explosion of public indignation, adopted the "double zero option" in the most general terms, although the elaboration of a specific agreement on the question was hedged around with the kind of conditions and reservations whose adoption would infringe the principle of identical security.

The matter of disarmament is difficult, but not hopeless. The resistance of the opponents of disarmament can be overcome. But it is necessary to double or triple efforts to make those in NATO take real steps on the path of reducing nuclear arms. To accomplish this everyone — governments, political parties, and peoples — must act vigorously.

All the main forces of present social progress are contributing to the struggle for peace. Our allies in the socialist community are acting shoulder to shoulder with us. It is a very important fact that the socialist states' cooperation, in particular in international politics, has deepened. This was strikingly demonstrated by the recent Warsaw Pact countries' Political Consultative Committee conference in Berlin.

Together with its allies, the USSR is continuing its vigorous actions aimed at settling regional conflicts. Our guidelines here are the interests of world peace and the interests of the peoples affected by these conflicts.

Our cooperation with the Nonaligned Movement has strengthened. We have common or close positions on the most important questions of world politics. It is particularly important that the conference of nonaligned countries in Harare should have directly linked disarmament and development tasks. Indeed, it must not be forgotten that these countries' crippling foreign economic debt, which imperialism uses to pressure them and interfere in their internal affairs, has reached the astronomical sum of $1 trillion.

The Soviet Union's vigorous international activity and its policy of wider openness have significantly undermined the anti-Soviet and anticommunist myths, above all the "Soviet military threat" myth which cultivates the "enemy image." This contributes to the formation of a coalition of reason and good will which will be able to achieve real progress toward a nuclear-free, nonviolent world.

Our party has always seen itself as part and parcel of the international communist movement. Internationalism is a fundamental trait of its ideology and policy. Sincere, practical solidarity with the fraternal parties and with all progressive forces is the indestructible Leninist tradition of the CPSU.

Today communists, on the basis of the increasing interlacing of general human, democratic, and class tasks, can see real prospects of making their own indispensable contribution to strengthening the alliance of the forces of peace and social progress. The realities of the nuclear missile age have placed the utmost emphasis on the question of the solidarity of the different currents in the workers movement, of its interaction with new social movements and with all antimilitarist and democratic forces.

Revolutionary solidarity, complete independence and equality of all parties, and their cooperation on a voluntary basis -- this, as is known, is now the chief content of the principle of internationalism. We firmly believe that this principle fully accords with the diversity of conditions and experience of the parties' struggle and the objective differences between their places in the liberation struggle. It helps to overcome differences of opinion and contradictions that occur from time to time.

The communists, workers, and revolutionary democratic parties are the vanguard of the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress. The mainstream of our party's activity in the international arena is that of preventing the nuclear danger and the arms race, preserving and strengthening world peace, and creating an all-embracing system of international security.

In conclusion, the speaker congratulated the collective of the Social Sciences Institute on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee on its 25th anniversary and wished it success in improving the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory and its creative development. He urged the institute graduates to actively participate in international exchanges of opinions and to make their own distinctive contribution to joint research activity and to the elaboration of the theoretical generalizations that everyone finds so essential.

A.F. Dobrynin read out a CPSU Central Committee greetings message addressed to the institute graduates.

LIGACHEV, RAZUMOVSKIY SPEAK AT SOBRIETY CONFERENCE

PM111311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian Jun 87 Second Edition p 2

["Asserting the Sober Way of Life More Resolutely"]

[Text] The party considers that maintaining a sober way of life and overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism is a component part of one of the most important directions of the all-round work in the restructuring and renewal of the whole of public life. The CPSU Central Committee resolution of the party, adopted on 22 May this year "On the Course of Fulfilling the Decision of the CPSU Central Committee on Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism and Stepping Up this Work" has become a new indication of the unabated attention given to these matters.

The tasks connected with the organization of fulfilling this decision were discussed at a conference which was held at the CPSU Central Committee in which heads of a number of USSR and RSFSR ministries and departments, officials in the apparatus of the party central committee the USSR and RSFSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, the press, television, and radio took part. Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

It was noted that the efforts over the 2 years by the party, state, and public organizations, actively supported by Soviet people, have substantially improved the moral atmosphere in the country. The struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism has developed into a mass movement for a healthy and sober way of life and now it is extremely important, building on the results achieved, to set up work to eradicate drunkenness and to genuinely create a united front to struggle against this social evil and to act unyieldingly, persistently, and systematically.

It was especially stressed that success can be guaranteed only by the united efforts of party, state, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and by the whole public. This work demands a thorough approach, the skillful combination of organizational, educational, medical, administrative, and legal measures. Attempts to resolve the problem in one fell swoop, by noisy and short-term campaigns and primarily prohibitive methods have reduced the effectiveness of efforts directed at overcoming drunkenness, increased the growth of home distilling in a number of places, and are compromising useful and necessary work to extend the zone of sobriety. The position of the officials of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives, and local soviet bodies, who have permitted the increase in the production and marketing of wine and vodka in a number of regions in the first quarter of this year, have been sharply criticized.

Work should be more actively conducted to change the production profile of enterprises where spirits are being produced to the production of non-alcoholic products. In this regard, the positive experience gathered in the Georgian SSR was noted at the conference. Resolute measures should be adopted to eradicate instances of the consumption of spirits during work, which has recently become more frequent, especially on the railways, on river and water transport, as well as in public places. It is completely impermissible when individual party members take part in drinking bouts. It is essential to broaden the context of work in maintaining a sober way of life, to find a more effective form of educating people, to introduce new traditions more boldly, to engage more energetically in more fulfilling organizing forms of leisure for young people, and to strengthen the material and technical base of mass cultural and sports work.

Komsomol and trade union organizations, creative collectives, the organization of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Sobriety, the press, television and radio should be more active. Attention should also not be slackened in mobilizing resources to build up the output of quality consumer goods and to extend paid services. At the conference it was stressed that efforts in the struggle to maintain sobriety as a norm of life must increase. Taking part in the conference were Comrades Lukyanov and Nikonov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

LIGACHEV, YAKOVLEV HONOR PURGE VICTIM CHARENTS

PM071033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 6

[Unidentified TASS correspondent report: "Knight of Revolutionary Poetry"]

[Text] "To be at one with the epoch -- that is the essence." This is how Yegishe Charents (1897-1937), founder of Armenian Soviet poetry, asserted his creative and civic stance. The 90th anniversary of the remarkable literary artists' birth was marked by a festive soiree held at Moscow's Arts Academy Theater 29 June.

The presidium included Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and A.N. Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Also present were K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Comunist Party Central Committee; D.I. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; representatives of state and public organizations; and cultural figures.

Opening the soiree, V.V. Karpov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, emphasized that Yegishe Charents as a poet and a citizen was the product of the socialist revolution, which became the meaning of his life and an everlasting source of inspiration.

R.A. Arzumanyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, who read the "Lay of Charents," and emissaries of the union republics, traced the creative career of the poet, current affairs writer, and public figure. Soldier and troubadour of October, he was in the militant ranks of those who stormed the strongholds of the old world and laid the foundations of the new socialist culture. The poetic "Leniniana" created by him is among the best works about the leader of the revolution. Extensive coverage of events and civic passion distinguish his poems and ballads, including "Lenin," "Ilich and I," and "Lenin and Ali."

Charents' mighty talent has left a vivid trace in many literary genres. His poems "Dante's Legend" and "Frenzied Crowds," the novel "Nairi's Country," and other works have gone down in the history of the multinational Soviet literature. They have been translated into many of the USSR peoples' languages and have been published abroad. Charents enriched national culture through translations of Pushkin, Nekrasov, and Mayakovskiy.

The speakers noted that Soviet people feel affinity with the bright image of the poet, tribune, patriot, and internationalist in their creative activity at the new frontiers of social progress. His works have lost none of their topicality today, and they help the interpretation of revolutionary transformations in our time.

The soiree ended with a concert by Armenian masters of the arts.

SHEVARDNADZE, YAKOVLEV ATTEND KREMLIN RECEPTION

LD271424 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] The USSR Government held a reception today in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on the occasion of the World Women's Congress. It was attended by members of the international and Soviet preparatory committees for the congress, leaders of national, international, and regional women's public organizations and movements, and other congress participants.

The reception was also attended by Comrades Shevardnadze and Yakovlev, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and by Comrades Biryukova, Dobrynin, and Medvedev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

GROMYKO PRESENTS AWARDS TO KOLBIN, PUGO, OTHERS

PM011407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 87 Second Edition p 7

[TASS report: "Awards of the Motherland"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of USASR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, presented high awards of the motherland to a group of party, state, and public figures in the Kremlin 30 June.

Orders of Lenin went to G.V. Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; B.K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee; V.S. Stepanov, first secretary of the Karelian CPSU Obkom; L.B. Shapiro, first secretary of the CPSU obkom of the Jewish Autonomous Oblast; V.M. Velichko, USSR minister of power machine building; and G.A. Yagodin, USSR Minister of higher and secondary specialized education. Orders of the Labor Red Banner went to N.I. Samilyk, first secretary of Kirovograd Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom; Ye.S. Stroyev, first secretary of Orel CPSU Obkom; and V.V. Tereshkova, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries. A.A. Kulibayev, first secretary of Guryev Kazakh Communist Party Obkom received the Order of Friendship of the Peoples.

Addressing the recipients, A.A. Gromyko said:

Of course, it would be possible to deliver a speech on every one of you present here, and if I were to speak also of even some of your services it would be a long, dense speech. But, for understandable reasons, such a speech is ruled out.

I would like to emphasize just the basic thought that all of you who have received awards today are working under new conditions for our great common cause -- the development of the country and of Soviet society.

Now we are not only laying the foundation of the new building, if I may put it like this, but we are already confidently constructing the building itself. If someone were to ask me or each one of you what was characteristic of the recent party Central Committee plenum, the answer would be unanimous: the spirit of confidence that we are taking the correct path.

This confidence permeates all the plenum decisions and the report of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It must be passed on from you, as well as from all Central Committee members and candidate members and CPSU Central Auditing Commission members, to all Communists, and from the party to the people.

I believe that not one of you doubts that this will be the case. Our people will roll up their sleeves to work on implementing the impressive decisions adopted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum on questions of restructuring and acclerating the country's economic and social development.

What I have said about the plenum may also be repeated with regard to the USSR Supreme Soviet session which ended today. The only difference is that our state's supreme organ has taken a very important, major, and -- I am not afraid to utter this word -- historic step and translated the political decisions adopted at the plenum into the language of law.

Look: Three laws were adopted at the USSR Supreme Soviet session. Each of them is important. I would particularly like to single out the Law on State Enterprise (Association). Material assets are created precisely in production collectives, and how confidently our country strides forward depends on how things proceed in enterprises.

Of course, efforts will be needed to implement all these laws, but the party and the people are not lacking in determination.

I wish to voice confidence that even after receiving the awards you will work with maximum effort for the good of our country and our society and will do everything possible to make what contribution you can to the great cause on which we are engaged.

I congratulate you on the awards on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, and I wholeheartedly wish you new successes, of which I have no doubt.

On behalf of the recipients G.V. Kolbin warmly thanked the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government for the high evaluation of the work of those who received the orders.

DEMICHEV PRESENTS AWARDS IN KREMLIN 10 JULY

PM140950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 87 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Awards Presented"]

[Text] P.N. Demichev, chairman member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented USSR awards to a group of party, soviet, and economic workers and cultural figures in the Kremlin on 10 July.

Orders of the October Revolution, the Labor Red Banner, and the Friendship of Peoples, the "Insignia of Honor," and medals "For Labor Valor" were presented.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, P.N. Demichev congratulated the recipients and wished them new labor successes.

Bobovikov Receives Red Banner

PM140958 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Juln 87 First Edition p 2

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on the award of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to Comrade R.S. Bobovikov" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] For services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state in connection with his 60th birthday, Comrade Ratmir Stepanovich Bobovikov, first secretary of Vladimir CPSU Obkom, is awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,
T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Moscow, Kremlin, 10 July 1987.

DEMOCRACY IN MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMY EXAMINED

PM071245 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 26, Jun 87 (Signed to Press 18 Jun 87) p 17

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences F. Rudich: "Centralism and Democracy"]

[Text] Kiev -- The establishment and consolidation of genuine people's power is one of the most important prerequisites for the building and improvement of socialist society. V.I. Lenin noted that "...it is impossible to have victorious socialism which does not implement complete democracy..." (Vol 27, p 253). The activation of the human factor and the creation of reliable conditions for stimulating working people's creative activeness are absolute conditions for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. The deepening of democratic principles is now consistently implemented in all spheres of society's life.

The democratization of management in the decisive sphere -- the economy -- is the subject of special concern by the party. The democratization of the national economy's leadership and the involvement of working people in the management of production constitute an objective law-governed phenomenon stemming from the very essence of the socialist system, and are an absolute precondition for the development of productive forces, the improvement of production relations, the economy's switch to the path of intensive development, and the intensification of the social orientation of public sector production.

The democratic nature of socialist management is usually linked with the effect of the principle of democratic centralism. Until quite recently, however, democracy was perceived as applicable to just one of two precepts -- the first component of this principle.

But the development of democratic principles in management constitutes a large-scale and multifaceted problem, and it is unlawful to reduce this problem to the improvement of just one, even though a highly important, aspect. We are talking about something more significant -- the essential nature of the socialist system and the management of economic, social, political, and spiritual processes.

The democratic essence of the socialist system must be embodied not just in one but in both precepts of democratic centralism -- in centralized leadership and in labor collectives' creative initiative. It is evident that it is expressed by different methods in these precepts. The term "democratic centralism" not only reflects the unity of the two precepts but also presupposes the democratic nature of centralism itself, its socialist essence. In order to emphasize this essence, V.I. Lenin used the term "socialist centralism" (Vol 35, p 203). Lenin's idea of the socialist essence of democratic centralism was creatively developed in the 27th CPSU Congress documents and materials. "The principles of self-management," the Central Committee Political report noted, "develop not outside but within our statehood, penetrating increasingly deep through all pores of state and social life, enriching the content of democratic centralism, and consolidating its socialist essence."

The democratic nature of socialist management is determined primarily by the fact that the people's fundamental interests are expressed through it. This is the main criterion of socialist democracy. This main criterion provides the lodestar for the practical provision for the goals facing the national economy. The starting point in this is provided by analysis and consideration of the interests of society, the collective, and the individual. [paragraph continues]

In this way the term "democratic nature" perceives the people as the vehicle for and source of power, thus determining the social essence, goals, principles, and forms of management. In its own turn, the term "democratic centralism" reflects the general principle of socialist management.

Socialist centralism is a necessary condition for ensuring a balanced and harmonious socialist economy, the setting up and maintenance of its internal organization and smooth order, and the coordination of economic processes. The socialization of production, its specialization, production sharing, the deepening of the division of labor, and the concentration of large material, financial, and labor resources demand purposeful and planned management and the elaboration and improvement of forms of leadership which would appropriately express the unity of the entire socialist society and the whole people.

Socialist centralism is one of the effective organizational means for ensuring this unity. Without this it would be impossible to ensure the practical implementation of a scientific, technical, and economic policy that is uniform for the entire national economy.

Centralism is called upon to give purposefulness to democracy and to formulate certain organizational conditions for the best possible combination of the interests of the individual, the collective, and the whole of society. To put it briefly, socialist centralism must help in boosting democracy's efficiency and giving it really effective power.

Socialist democracy provides the social base, and it "breathes life" into centralism. At the same time, democracy, criticism, and openness provide a guarantee against the unjustified expansion of the center's functions which do not fall within its competence. Such an expansion of functions leads to the hypertrophy of centralism and its evolution into bureaucratism, which takes the form of evaluating multifaceted processes in life in an oversimplified fashion, disregarding specific local features, and forgetting the human factor and the creativity of the masses. Genuine democracy is called upon to really serve man, the collective, and society, the development of working people's initiative, and the strengthening of legality, fairness, and a healthy moral atmosphere.

The 27th CPSU Congress emphasized that the course of the acceleration of socioeconomic development dictates the need for profound restructuring of the economic mechanism, for the creation of a stable, efficient, and flexible system of management based on the principle of democratic centralism and making it possible to more fully implement socialism's potential. As applied to the management of socialist production, this task is reflected in two organically interconnected demands: first, to raise the efficiency of centralized leadership; second, to considerably expand economic independence and the responsibility of associations and enterprises for high and results in the national economy. The conditions for genuine implementation of socialist democracy in production are created as a result of the transition to new conditions of economic management, complete economic accountability [khozraschet], self-recoupement, and self-financing.

The 27th CPSU Congress set the task of fundamentally improving the mechanism which would make it possible to embody democratic principles and norms in the practical daily work by labor collectives. The CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum approved as a basis the draft USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association), which reflects the new forms of self-management born out of the creativity of the masses. After all, genuine people's power is measured essentially by the in-depth implementation of

democracy in the labor collective, at the specific place of people's work. Only by vesting real powers in man and by creating conditions for their exercise will it be possible to make him feel master of the enterprise and the country.

Now we are facing the task of learning to live and work under conditions of real democratization of social and production relations in all its urgency.

The expansion of democracy in production presupposes organic combination of one-man command and collegiality, and it deepens and develops the principle of democratic centralism, of centralized leadership with reliance on the collective.

At the same time, democracy in the economy presupposes the promotion and education of truly competent and enterprising economic leaders, able to work with people and capable of leading any enterprise or association to the advanced frontiers of scientific and technical progress.

In this context, the CPSU Central Committee Plenum deemed it necessary to introduce electivity of leaders of enterprises, production units, shops, departments, sections, stock units, and links, of team leaders and foremen. The correctness of this approach is confirmed by the accumulated experience. In the Ukrainian SSR, for example, 800 leaders of enterprises in industry, construction, and transport and communications, and more than 25,000 shop chiefs, foremen, and team leaders have been elected in the recent past alone. The shaping of the leadership cadres in enterprises on the basis of the application of elective principles everywhere indicates the fundamentally new nature of working people's participation in the management of production and a substantial enhancement of the collective's role and responsibility for the results of its activity. Great importance attaches to the correct perception of the fact that the electiveness of leadership workers in labor collectives not only does not undermine but, on the contrary, consolidates the one-man command and boosts leaders' authority.

At the same time, practice confirms that the development of democracy, the enhancement of responsibility, and the strengthening of discipline are still not correctly understood by all. The tone in labor collectives is often set by sectors of what are far from the best moral and professional qualities, demagogues who hide behind slogans they have learned by heart. There are also instances of the opposite, when some public organizations and economic leaders at times overlook, or even simply consider it dangerous for their own personal authority, to rely on people who hold strong party beliefs, skilled specialists opposing stagnation in social and production life. The decisive word in the implementation of democratic bases of management must be spoken by the production workers who are actually striving to accelerate the economic and social development of their enterprise.

Scientific and technical progress makes fundamentally new demands of participants in the production process. The greater availability of technical equipment per production worker leads to a manifold increase of the costs and risks stemming from the quality of management decisions. Negligence, blunders, and thoughtlessness by one worker start a long chain of conequences, which could result in quite tangible social and economic damage and even in totally irrecoverable losses. The new technological systems make it increasingly complex to exercise external monitoring of a worker's activity and the quality of his work. The importance of professional and moral qualities increases immeasurably in this regard.

The cultivation of these qualities is the goal pursued by the measures being taken to improve the training of worker cadres and the use of specialists, particularly in sectors enjoying priority development, by the restructuring of the work of higher and secondary specialized education, and by the consistent implementation of the reform of general educational and vocational schools.

Labor collectives under the leadership of party organizations perform numerous functions, including economic, social, political, educational, and managerial functions. The last one, in our view, is a form of organizing, and a means for implementing, the labor collective's remaining functions. Without the implementation of managerial and organizational tasks, it is impossible to solve questions concerning the ensuring of joint labor activity, the enhancement of cultural and technical standards, and the cultivation of conscientious attitude toward labor and socialist property.

Taking part in an enterprise's management, its workers are given practical training in exercising people's power and prepare for the management of projects on a larger scale. Working people acquire in the collective the habits of management activity in its most diverse forms. The collective provides the environment for revealing and developing the organizational instincts and abilities of participants in production. And the cultivation of mass organizational talent is one of the necessary conditions for the development of socialist self-management. It must, however, be noted that, according to sociological studies, one in every three persons polled considers that, for various reasons, his participation in the management of production is inappropriate. The causes of such passiveness lie in the absence of openness and of information on the plans and problems facing the enterprise, in the formalism of public organizations' work, and in the command style of management by economic leaders. But the main cause is the insufficient orientation of the economic mechanism toward more efficient utilization of each worker's creative potential and toward effective use by labor collectives of the property of the whole people at their disposal.

It is expedient to make more active use of working people's public associations for the purpose of further deepening the democratic foundations of production management and developing working people's creative activeness, in parallel with enhancing the role of general meetings and collective contracts. Some of these associations -- the commissions for monitoring labor organization and the enhancement of production workers' skills, and the public cadres departments -- deal with the selection, training, and education of cadres and their retention at enterprises. The efforts by others are aimed at revealing and utilizing production reserves and conducting analytical work. These are the public design and technology bureaus, economic analysis bureaus and groups, technical information bureaus, and creative teams for the scientific organization of labor. Public organs monitoring production include the people's control groups and posts which must be based on genuine monitoring by the masses and must, of course, oppose formal and bureaucratic monitoring.

We have, finally, a group of public organs which deals with improving the activity of shops and enterprises as a whole. In line with the Draft Law on the State Enterprise, the labor collective's powers between meetings are exercised by the enterprise's labor collective council. The council has broad powers and workers in close contact with the administration and with the party, trade union, and other public organizations.

The degree of development of the public forms of involving working people in the management of production shows that, at the contemporary stage, and in parallel with the economic organs of management, a system of public organs is being set up to help them in all links of production management, in which broad strata of working people participate practically in various forms. The public organs perform auxiliary functions in comparison with the state organs of management. But this does not diminish their importance. The further expansion of democratic principles in the national economy's leadership is one of the most important social conditions for the improvement of socialism, the comprehensive utilization of our system's advantages and potential, and the development of the people's self-management.

CSA REPORT ISSUED ON LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

LD071951 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has drafted its regular report on the progress of livestock production in the union republics. The information in this report is commented upon by Filatov, head of editing of TASS rural life. He writes that as a result of the severe winter and the poor provision of certain farms with coarse and succulent fodders, the change-over to the summer regime for livestock was accompanied by a drop in productivity. This was particularly noticeable in May, when there was a drop in weight gain and milk yield. By the end of the month the situation was rectified. Now, the result is also known. By comparison with the same period last year, purchases of milk have increased by 4 percent and of cattle and poultry by 10 percent. In accordance with the new management conditions in the agro-industrial complex all above-plan produce is not only well paid for by the state but also remains in the oblasts, krays and republics in order to considerably improve the population's supply of food.

'ALARMING' SITUATION TAKING SHAPE IN HAY PROCUREMENT

PM301557 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Jun 87 Second Edition p 1

[Article by V. Chumak, deputy chief of the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee Equipment Maintenance Administration, under the rubric "Feed Procurement": "Window Dressing Again"]

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, the yield from the first mowing of seeded and natural grasses was just over one-half of the yield in the same period last year, while hay procurements were equivalent to just over one-quarter of last year's quantity. An alarming situation is developing.

It is never easy to make up for a lag, and that is why now it is necessary to set as much equipment as possible in motion and prevent even a single feed harvesting machine lying idle. Meanwhile Pskov, Kalinin, Ryazan, Yaroslavl, Kirov, Kursk, Astrakhan, Kurgan, Perm, Tomsk, Chita, and Amur Oblasts and the Kalmyk and North Osetian ASSR's have started cutting hay with 6-15 percent of their mowing machines, rakes, and silage harvesting combines still in a state of direpair. These are average figures. Some rayons have failed to repair up to 30 percent of all their feed harvesting equipment. Among them are Konyshevskiy, Bolshesoldatskiy, and Medvenskiy Rayons in Kursk Oblast, Guryevskiy and Ozerskiy Rayons in Kaliningrad Oblast, Lesnoy, Volgovskiy, and Kimrskiy Rayons in Kalinin Oblast, and Arkhangelskiy, Belokatayskiy, and Salavatskiy Rayons in the Bashkir ASSR.

Measures are being taken to rectify the situation, but they are by no means effective everywhere. Rostov Oblast had failed to bring all its feed harvesting equipment out in the fields even by mid-June, with Zimovnikovskiy, Tselinskiy, and Neklinovskiy Rayons being the least successful in this regard.

Now that the time for mowing is upon us, it comes to light that -- just as in the past -- the difference between reported successes and the actual state of equipment is considerable in a large number of cases. The "Gigant" Kolkhoz in Tomsk Oblast's Shegarskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association has listed six silage harvesting combines in its official returns without having even started on their maintenance, with three of them broken down and partially dismantled. Fitters at Tomsk's "Nivikovskiy" Sovkhoz are still working six machines which, according to the returns, should have been ready for operation a long time ago. [paragraph continues]

Tomsk's "Chernorechenskiy," "Kornilovskiy," and "Komsomolets" Sovkhozes and Kursk Oblast's "Studenokskiy" Sovkhoz have also resorted to exaggerated reporting.

Numerous technical maintenance enterprises are as slow and inefficient as ever in fulfilling the orders by crop farmers. And this is happening even now, when every case of substandard work is detected immediately. Kursk Oblast's Medvenskoye Technical Maintenance Enterprise took in two KSK-100 machines from the Lenin and Kirov Kolkhozes last year and has only just finished repairing them. The work was formally completed, but the enterprise basically tried to hand the machines back without getting them ready to go out into the fields: They are covered in dirt, and bolts, nuts, and split pins are missing from numerous parts and components.

The intensive utilization of equipment naturally increases the number of breakdowns, and this is why utmost encouragement must be given to the example set by many technical maintenance enterprises under the Chelyabinsk, Ulyanovsk, Stavropol, Orel, and Voronezh agro-industrial committees, which have established links for technical services, including specialized services. The Prokhladnenskoye Technical Maintenance Enterprise in the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR, the Klimovskoye in Bryansk Oblast, and the Verkhnekhavskoye in Voronezh Oblast have organized a diagnostic service equipped with the necessary supplies of spare parts and components. Mobile units operating from campers and tractor trailers have gained deserved popularity: They are best suited for repairing machines at night, when they would be idle in any case. The largest number of such units are in the Tatar ASSR, Stavropol Kray, and Orenburg and Belgorod Oblasts.

This would seem to be the correct way, making it easier to provide highly skilled technical assistance. But many technical maintenance enterprises have followed instructions from rayon agro-industrial associations, sold off their mobile service and field repairs facilities to farms, and reduced the numerical strength of centralized technical maintenance services. This has been done in a number of rayons in Kuybyshev, Volgograd, and Rostov Oblasts. This may be justified in certain situations but, more often than not, such sales bring more harm than benefits.

Progress in feed procurement today will be largely determined by the agro-industrial engineering services: It is necessary to strive to ensure that all the links of these services -- from top to bottom -- operate with utmost precision and efficiency.

USSR-SYRIAN COSMONAUTS COMPLETE FLIGHT PREPARATIONS

LD062016 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS -- TASS special correspondents report from the stellar town:

Two Soviet-Syrian space crews have completed preparations for a joint space flight. The launching of the Soyuz TM-3 spacecraft with a crew on board is scheduled for July 22, this year.

Early next week both international crews will go to Baykonur, Aleksay Leonov, deputy head of the cosmonauts training centre named after Yuriy Gagarin, reported recently. At a press conference held in the stellar town he presented to Soviet and Syrian journalists the first and the second international crews. Aleksay Leonov said that the commission had expressed high appreciation of the cosmonauts' preparedness for the space flight and had described their knowledge and skill as good and very good.

The Syrian cosmonauts Muhammad Faris and Munir Habib, as well as their soviet colleagues Aleksandr Viktorenko, Aleksandr Aleksandrov, Anatoliy Solovyev and Viktor Savinykh emphasized, when answering questions, that members of the crews had reached complete mutual understanding.

Muhammad Faris and Munir Habib who had been getting prepared for the July space start since January 1986 told the press conference how hard routine training was, specifically the training at water reservoirs, and shared their impressions of their life in Moscow and trips to Suzdal and Vladimir.

Muhammad Faris said that in the course of joint work, sightseeing in Moscow and other cities the Syrian cosmonauts had come to understand better the national character of Soviet people and had acquainted themselves with the eventual history of the Soviet Union. Munir Habib pointed out that the knowledge received in the stellar town would permit them to successfully fulfill their flight mission. He said that he dreamed of visiting after the flight the city of Leningrad of which he had ready and heard a great deal.

Soon the cosmonauts will set out for Baykonur. There are 16 days left before the start.